P & O

Tho' 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,209—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1901.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HORSE'S FOOD,

Mixed, Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	30th Mar.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	6267	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partitt	11th "
M.D. PENINSULAR	6267	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,079	1st Apr., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,766	on or about 28th Mar., 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	15th April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Milis	5055	in May 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 633-8,
Available for 12 months	1,166	687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 21st March, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 28th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buereh, in the forenoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 17th April.

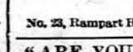
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 30th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th March, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	6th June 1901.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. "INDUS" will NOT CALL at Bombay Eastward BOUND owing to the strike of Dock Labourers at Marseilles having Delayed her DEPARTURE thence some FIVE DAYS.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,282 tons will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 3rd proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th March, 1901.

"ARE YOU GOING TO TRAVEL?"

IF SO,
TAKE THE . . .
SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL S. S. CO.), AND
THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE elegant and modern Steamships of these lines offer unsurpassed facilities to the travelling public from China and Japan to all principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Steamers SAIL from HONGKONG about EVERY NINE DAYS, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU. H. I., to San Francisco.

The finest and fastest train from San Francisco to Chicago and East is the

"OVERLAND LIMITED,"

leaving San Francisco daily at 6-0 P. M. running through to Chicago without change of cars. Pullman Palace Double Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars (*a la carte*), Composite Buffet Smoking and Library Cars with Barber's Shop, Reclining-chair Carso, Entire Train Vestibuled and Lighted throughout by Pintsch Gas.

Grand Mountain Scenery, Fine Fishing and Shooting in the Rockies.

Passage furnished to all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

For further particulars, Maps, Pamphlets, Passage Tickets, to all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe, &c., apply to T. D. McKAY, General Passenger Agent, San Francisco Overland Route, No. 4, Water Street, Yokohama, Japan.

THOS. COOK & SON, Colombo, Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon.
WHITNEY BROS. & Co., Calcutta.
WM. WATSON & Co., Bombay and Calcutta.
KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

J. S. VANBUREN,
General Agents, Queen's Building, Hongkong.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

CHINA AND GLASS DEPARTMENT.

TREACHER & CO.'S STANDARD GLASS WARE, STANDARD BREAKFAST SERVICES, STANDARD DINNER SERVICES, STANDARD TEA SETS,

STANDARD TOILET SETS,

STANDARD CHAMBER SERVICES, STANDARD DESSERT SERVICES.

In buying these Standard patterns, purchasers have the advantage of being able to replace breakages at all times.

Besides the above a large selection of all kinds of China and Glass Ware is kept in stock, including the newest and most tasteful patterns from French and German Factories.

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS, NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES, BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW INCREASED BUSINESS AND LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

RS. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE, since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES, UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES, IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED.....Rs. 11,05,82,460

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,

Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated, and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES' WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

April 15th, 16th, 18th, and 19th.

Box plan at SOUNDY & Co.

ESTATE CYRIL GEORGE DODGSON, I. C. S. DECEASED.

PURSUANT to section 42 Act XXVII of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late CYRIL GEORGE DODGSON, I.C.S., who died at Mane, in Satara District, on 16th January, 1901, Letters of Administration to whose estate have been granted to Mr. R. KNIGHT, I. C. S. are requested to send in the same on or before 1st June 1901, to the said Mr. R. KNIGHT, Satara after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

R. KNIGHT, I. C. S.
Administrator to Estate.

Satara, 26th March, 1901.

HUNTLY & CLUB BLEND WHISKIES.

FIRST CLASS BRANDS,

MODERATELY PRICED.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,500,000

NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajl Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambuistors, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited

---

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4 s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of the s. s. "Setos," which was advertised to take place yesterday is POSTPONED until further intimation.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th March, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS.

By order of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Bombay, M. W. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th March, 1901, at 2 P. M. at the M. W. Stores &c. at Colaba, (opposite the Church), consisting old rafters, planks, scantlings battens, country tiles, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 28th, 1901.

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Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

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Reserve Fund.....	,,	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital.....	,,	5,00,000

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,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
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	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 8 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears,*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	,, 24	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 8

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 32
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1
Second do.	,, 2-8
Third do.	,, 3-8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	,, As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-2

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	,, 4½
Third do	,, 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To S

NOTICES.

"SALVITIS" (Regtd.)

VETERINARY REMEDIES.

THE CELEBRATED AND NEVER-FAILING AUSTRALIAN TONIC AND CONDITION POWDER for Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Poultry and Live Stock generally, a trial will speak for itself. Separate preparations for each class of Live Stock. BE YOUR OWN VET. and write for "Salvitis" Annual, contg High Art Plates of Prize Live Stock and fully detailing ALL Ailments with their Remedies, supplied gratis. We also stock AUSTRALIAN FODDER (a "tit-bit" for Australian Horses in the East) Chaff, Bran, Oats, Lucerne and Oaten Hay (in Bales). Also "Country Crushed Food," our "SPECIAL" BRAND.

Sole Agents:- In India, Burmah and Ceylon for "Salvitis", Veterinary Remedies.

THE AUSTRALIAN FODDER CO.,
Head Office in India and Steam Power Mills, at CHETLA CALCUTTA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY the 28th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23th March, 1901.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 28th March to the 4th April, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 28th March, 1901.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, has been ADJOURNED to FRIDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH DAY of March, 1901, at 3 p. m., and will be held at the offices of the Company Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED for the further period of seven days to twenty-ninth day of March, 1901, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors
R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay 2nd March, 1901.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY taken over the AGENCY of AYALA CHAMPAGNE for WESTERN India, and are prepared to offer special terms for the supply of this well known brand to Clubs, Messes, and the Trade.

PHIPSON, & Co.

Bombay, 26th March, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND ANNUITANTS.

INTEREST ANNUITY and DIVIDEND WARRANTS to 31st December, 1901, have THIS DAY been POSTED to Shareholders who were borne on the Indian Register prior to 16th April, 1900.

H. WENDEN,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 25th March, 1901.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES

AT the Sir J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, near Crawford Market, Bombay, OPEN DAILY from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., except Sundays.

ADMISSION REDUCED TO 8 ANNAS.
CHILDREN 4 ANNAS.

Special arrangements for PURDAH LADIES on WEDNESDAY, March 27th, from 1 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self & Co.,—Secretaries.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by Messrs CUTLER PALMER and Co. of London in my favour, and which was recently withdrawn by Mr. F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT, their Attorney in India, is again in force in accordance with instructions received from the Firm's Head Office in London.

per. pro. CUTLER PALMER & Co.,
CHARLES MARQUIS,
General Manager.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Scwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Cont agio Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 2 annas each. Apply "Q.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 26.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£ 95 5-16 = unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes.....£101 1-4 = — 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£107 = unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£ 93 1-2 =
Bar Silver in London .....27 3-4 = — 1-16
" at New York.....60 1-2 = unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris...25·19 = plus 1-2
" in New York..... 4·88 1-4 = .. 1-8
Discount Bank of England ..... 4 p. c. = unchanged.
" Short London Bills ...3 7-8 = "
" Indian Bank Bills.....3 3-4 = "
Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,430,000.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet this morning at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank wire and 1s. 3 15-16d. for demand. Later on there was rather a steadier feeling, but no better rates were obtainable. Credits were quoted at 1s. 4 5-32d, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 6 months credit, a few were placed at this rate. We close steady at the following rates

Bank Wire .....1s. 3 29-32d.
" Demand.....1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months' Credits .....1s. 4 5-32d.
" Francs 169 3 4
30 days Japan.....148
" Hongkong 145 1-2
" Shanghai 199 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has been quiet to-day with little business passing. The following are the rates :—

Ready .....Rs. 95 1-2 buyers.
Settlement..... " 95 9-16 "

SHARES.

The market is quiet with almost nothing doing.

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet with very little doing. Antwerp ready has been booked at 14s. and Hamburg ready at 14s. 6d. The "Borneo" has also booked for Genoa April loading at 14s. 6d.

COALS.

The market remains unchanged with almost nothing doing. Resales of Heilger's Standard are reported at Rs. 13.

WHEAT.—Market quiet, Nothing doing. Rates unchanged at Rs. 4-6-3.

LINSEED.—Quiet at Rs. 8-4-6 for ready and Rs. 8-3 April-May delivery.

RAPESEED.—Quiet with little doing. Ready Rs. 6-4,

April-May Brwn Cawnpore.....Rs. 5-15
Do. Yellow Cawnpore .....Rs. 5-8
Do. Yellow Guzera t .....Rs. 6-3

POPPYSEED.—Unchanged at Rs. 7-13

CASTERSEED.—Market quiet with little doing. We quote Rs. 34-4 to Rs. 34-8.

GINGELLYSEED.—Market steady. Rates unchanged at,

White 50 per cent .....Rs. 42-8
" 75 per cent .....Rs. 44
" 85 per cent .....Rs. 45

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats *nil*. Imports 18,000 bales. Spot 4 19-32 = plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

March	March-April	June-July
4 34	4 33	4 32
—2	—3	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports.....	22,000 bales.
Do. last year	13,000 "
Exports to Great Britain.....	18,000 "
Do. Continent.....	12,000 "
Mid-Uplands.....	8 1-8 unchanged.
Futures month of June	7·77 plus 8
Do. of September...	7·33 plus 14

COTTON.

In sympathy with the rise in the New York and Liverpool Markets yesterday, we opened with a steadier feeling this morning and although rates remained about the same as yesterday, there was less inclination on the part of dealers to push cotton for sale. Private telegrams have been received, stating that there is no probability of any labor troubles in Lancashire at present. At Colaba to-day about 2,000 bales changed hands of which about 1,700 Bales was for account of local mills. The feeling at the close was rather easier owing to weaker advices from Liverpool. Rates remain about the same as yesterday.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday 26th March, 1901,

Cotton	8,858	bales.
Wheat	10,330	cwts.
Linseed	6,319	"
Rapeseed	9,181	"
Gingellyseed.....	6,268	"
Poppyseed.....	30	"
Groundnuts	1,029	"
Castorseed.....	2,540	"
Rice	175,585	"
Myrabollams	4,248	"

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 2nd March 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,51,000	3,88,000	7,000	5,46,000
Or per mile of Railway	92	236	4	332
For previous 8 weeks of half year	9,11,295	29,86,232	52,016	39,49,543
Total for 9 weeks ...	1,052,295	33,74,232	59,016	44,95,543
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,17,859	4,98,819	6,303	6,22,981
Per mile of Ry do.	72	303	4	379
Total to corresponding date do. ..	10,19,837	43,72,516	40,596	54,33,009

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 76,981
Do. to date..... .. 9,37,466

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 27TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small and unimportant. The distribution is irregular, and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is 6° in excess of normal at Karachi and Veraval, and the mimimum from 4° to 7° in defect at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Saugor Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola and Malegaon. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 58° at Jubulpore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy at Sholapur, Karwar, on the Malabar Coast and in the Madras Presidency and Ceylon.

About half an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin, about a quarter of an inch a Belgaum, and very light showers at Secunderabad.

Weather continues fine and settled ovet nearly the whole country except on the Malabar Coast, where there are slight indications of local rain.

E. A. KENYON.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th March 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dec. Fah. .....inches	29·874
Temperature of the Air .....degrees	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	74·6
Dew Point.....	71·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·638
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10 ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .....degrees	87·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....degrees	76·0
General Directions of wind* .....NNW., N. NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .....miles	280

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5 h. 58 m, Sun sets, 6 h. 13 m. High water, 5-14 m., 6-49 a. Low water 11-38 m.
Banks closed: Hindu holiday.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
B. V. R. Cycling Club, Fancy Dress Carnival, Oval.
Mr. J. L. Symons' Point to Point Races, Marole.

THE Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, acknowledges with thanks the sum of Rs. 709 from H. H. Aga Khan for the Nursing Fund.

THE STEAM SHIP SETOS—The auction sale of the Steam Ship Setos, which now lies sunk in the Bombay Harbour, near the Middle Ground Battery, has been postponed to a future date under the instructions of the vendors.

THEFT OF BULLOCKS AND A CART.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gangadhar Jalkaran, a Purdesee, was charged by Inspector Brewin, with theft of a pair of bullocks and a cart of the value of Rs. 150, the property of Vithoo Tookaram. It appears that on Monday last complainant's servant was driving a cart along the road, when accused snatched the reins from him, pushed him off the seat and drove the vehicle away. Complainant made a report to the Police and the accused was subsequently arrested. The Magistrate sentenced accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A LAW TOUT IN TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Acting Superintendent E. Flanagan prosecuted a Hindu law tout, by name Jumnadas Lalji, for theft and cheating. About two months ago accused induced one Vithaldas Lalji to part with Rs. 25 on the promise of obtaining for him an eating house license. He also received Rs. 50 from one Bhaisbankar Devshankar, residing in Lohar Chawl, representing that he (accused) would procure for him an eating-house license, and further said that the money was required to square the police for the purpose of obtaining the necessary license. Afterwards the accused told Bhaisbankar that he had got the license, on the strength of which the former hired a house in Champa Lane, and furnished it with utensils and chairs. The accused was left in charge of the shop. About four days ago, Bhaishankar found that the accused had disappeared and three brass pots were found missing. The police being informed of the occurrence, accused was arrested. The charges being proved, the accused was ordered to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN WOMAN.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquiry yesterday morning, at the Morgue, regarding the death of a European woman named Mrs. Rose Roberts, aged thirty-eight years, whose dead body was on Tuesday afternoon, found floating in a well behind the J. N. Petit's Institute, Hornby Road, Fort. The deceased lived alone in a Chawl at Ripon Road. She was addicted to drinking and in August last she attempted to commit suicide by drowning herself in a quarry hole near the house. She was then charged before a Presidency Magistrate with the offence of attempted suicide, and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment. According to the evidence of her servant Baboo Mira, deceased left home on Sunday night at 9 o'clock with a European and was not seen alive again. When she left the house she was under the influence of liquor and it was further stated that she was the same night seen driving towards the Fort. Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, who held an autopsy of the body, said that there were no external marks of violence on the body, which was in an advanced state of decomposition. From the "post mortem" appearance, and the evidence he had heard, he was of opinion that death was due to asphyxia from drowning. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of suicide.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKER.)

WRONGLY CONVICTED OF TWO OFFENCES.

IMPERATOR VS. IRAPPA BIN CHANBIRSAPPA.

THIS was an application for revision of a decision of Mr. S. V. Yatagiri, first class magistrate at Ranchennur, who, in October last, convicted the accused of dishonestly receiving stolen property and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment to take effect on the expiry of a sentence awarded in another case. Mr. G. S. Mulgavkar appeared for the accused. An appeal by the accused from the magistrate's decision was dismissed by Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Dharwar.

The magistrate said in his finding that the accused was sent up by a chief constable on a charge of dishonestly receiving stolen property. Three charges were laid against him for offences said to have been committed in the course of twelve months. The facts were these. When the town was evacuated owing to the continuance of the plague, the people left their homes for "chappars," leaving behind some valuable articles in their hurry. When they came to see if their property was safe they found, to their surprise, the doors of their houses forced open and their property taken away. General rumour pointed out the receiver of stolen articles. On recognising their articles people made a formal complaint, and thus the enquiry was set on foot. In one case the complainant proved that the articles found with the accused were in his house before the town was evacuated. In another the accused was proved to have stolen a big copper "handa" and two brass vessels. The articles were received by the accused from three Mahomedans when he was in "chappars." The complainants and their witnesses proved that the articles said to have been stolen were in their houses before the evacuation of the town, and soon after were found with the accused. They were seen to have been received by the accused in the "chappar." The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in disposing of the application, said: We think that the convictions in these cases must stand. It is much to be regretted that the Sessions Judge, when dismissing the appeals, did not record his reasons for the view he took. The result has been that this court has had to wade through all the evidence in the case. A perusal of that evidence satisfies us that there is no ground for interference, and that there has been no failure of justice. On one point, however, the courts below have fallen into error. There is no evidence to show that the accused received the stolen property on two distinct occasions; and therefore, he was wrongly convicted of two separate offences. We set aside the conviction and sentence in one case, and direct that the conviction and sentence in the other case do stand.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE RAMCRISHNA SHEWSHUNKER.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for an interim order for three months.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, for Wasadeo Nana Moroba, an opposing creditor, said the insolvent had filed his schedule in August last, and since then had done nothing. The insolvent was in June under a decree, but instead of paying up his debts, he had come forward and now applied for an interim order. Counsel submitted the insolvent's schedule was a false one, and did not disclose ornaments worth Rs. 5,000, which were in his possession, and also showed a person as a creditor for Rs. 10,000 whose claim had been settled.

The insolvent admitted that his schedule was not a correct one, but said it had been made out under instructions received from the schedule preparer.

Mr. Justice Crowe refused the interim order.

RE DAYARAM JUGJEEWAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for an interim order. He said the first insolvent was in jail. Mr. Jamsetjee Entee, as creditor opposed on the ground that the schedule did not disclose all the property. His lordship granted a week's interim order on the insolvents undertaking not to leave Bombay.

RE EDWARD CHARLES O'BRIEN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted a fortnight's interim order, with permission to amend the schedule.

RE DOSSABHOY COOVERJI DUBASH.

Mr. Young, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for three months to enable his client to serve notices. After hearing one of the opposing creditors, the court granted an extension of the interim order up to the 12th June.

RE JAIKISSONDAS ALIAS JAMNADAS RAMDAS PATEL

Mr. R. D. Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE CUMROODIN ABDUL VAHID.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted a three weeks' extension of the interim order.

AT a meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarker will propose the acceptance of an offer of Rs. 6,000 in three and a half per cent. Government paper, from Rao Bahadur R. V. Dhamnaskar to found a scholarship in memory of his late wife to be awarded to the highest among the Maratha female candidates at the Matriculation Examination.

DURBAR AT SANGLI.

TUESDAY was observed as a gala day in Sangli on account of the congratulatory entertainment given to the Chief by his subjects, to celebrate his recovery from a very strong attack of remittent fever he has recently had, and which was of a very serious nature. Representatives from different Talukas came to Head-quarters to pay their respects, and also a number of people from neighbouring places to take part in the rejoicings. In the evening a Durbar was held in the State Durbar Hall, at which over three thousand persons were present and much enthusiasm prevailed. The hall, with its extensive compound, was beautifully illuminated for the occasion, and presented quite a fairy scene. A detachment of the Red Rissala and Chief's own band was in attendance.

Mr. Parker in welcoming the distinguished guest of the evening on behalf of the entertainment Committee read the following address :—

"Srimant Tatyasaheb, Chief of Sangli. Language fails to adequately express how happy we feel in seeing Your Highness here this evening in perfect health and strength after the recent serious illness your Highness has recently had. The time of illness was the most anxious period of life for your subjects, and considering the many benefits your subjects have derived from your good administration, it is but natural that they should join in rejoicing at your Highness' recovery. Your Highness has done all you could for the moral and material prosperity of the people and for their general happiness. Schools of different vernaculars, of Sanscrit, of English, were established in different places. Everything that was possible has been done for the physical education of the younger generation. Agricultural banks have been opened for the needy ryots, and money is lent to them at moderate interest. During the plague epidemic every facility was given to people to go out in the open fields to save their lives, and in many cases even material for huts was freely given. In famine too the utmost kindness was shown; relief works and poor houses were opened in a time at which about eleven thousand people were daily maintained at a total cost of Rs. 2,50,000. Tagai was given and suspension of payment of land revenue was allowed in a large number of cases. These and other works of general utility, too numerous to mention, are standing monuments of your Highness' successful and beneficent administration and we are thankful for this opportunity afforded us to-day of expressing our gratefulness for the same. Before concluding, we beg leave to offer our thanks to Dr. Deo, our Chief Medical Officer, who was by his skilful treatment, mainly instrumental in bringing about your Highness' cure. Dr. Deo came to Sangli from Porebandar after having won golden opinions, nay, presents of gold and silver articles through the Political Agent there for good work, and we feel happy to say that Dr. Deo has maintained his high reputation here also and we respectfully beg your Highness to present this gold watch and chain which your Highness' subjects have, specially ordered out and also a gold ring and Poshakh, which the people of Shahpur Taluka have brought, in appreciation of the Doctor's valuable services during your Highness' illness and to suffering humanity generally. Our thanks are also due to our energetic and popular Karbhari Rao Bahadur Gowalkar for the anxious care with which he watched your Highness' case.

The address was put into a fine silver casket of Cutch work, and presented to the Chief, who presented the articles to Dr. Deo as requested, and also presented to him a copy of his own photo. The Karbhari Rao Bahadur Gowalkar, made on behalf of the Chief, a reply suitable to the occasion. Dr. Deo, too, in his modest way thanked the Chief and the people for the presents, and for speaking kindly of him. The distribution of Uttar and Pan brought the proceedings to a close, and after a display of fireworks, the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 19th March:—

Read letter form the Engineer, dated 22nd February 1901 requesting sanction to an additional allotment of Rs.5,000 to meet the expenditure towards repairs, &c. to Hydraulic Machinery Engine House, up the end of the current official year.

Submitted report by the Engineer, dated 7th March 1901 giving particulars in connection with the expenditure under the head above referred to which at the end of January last, amounted to Rs. 50,603, being an excess of Rs. 603, over the sum provided for in the current year's Budget.

Resolution.—A further grant of Rs.5,000 is sanctioned to be charged to Revenue.

Submitted memorandum from the Engineer. No. 722-82 A, dated 14th March 1901, forwarding applications from the following Licensees for the renewal of their licenses for cleaning, painting and repairing vessels in the Merewether Dry Dock:—Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co.,; Messrs. Charles Brown & Co.,; Messrs. Shepherd & Co. Messrs. Rustomjee Shahpurjee and Co.,; The Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Co.,; The Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.,; The Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Mr. Bomanji Dhunjibhoy, Mr. Cowasji Jamshtedji and Mr. Hajf Cassam Joosub.]

Resolution.—The licences may be renewed for the year ending 31st March 1902.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, No. 2-3838, dated 2nd March 1901, submitting for consideration an application from Mr. Dinshaw Sorabji Palati, for the lease for 50 years of a plot of land measuring 3033·9 square yards on the Elphinstone Estate for the purpose of erecting a ground floor building for use as a warehouse at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,500 at the rates of rent fixed by the Trustees, viz.:—

Rs 1 14	per square yard per annum for the first	10 years.
Rs 1 3-4	do	do next 10
Rs 2 1-2	do	do remaining 30 years

and recommending that the lease applied for be granted.

Submitted a blue print showing the site applied for.

RESOLUTION—The lease may be granted, subject to all Municipal regulations being complied with.

The following were among the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 15th Mar. 1901.	Total from 1st April 1900 to 15th Mar. 1901.	For week ending 15th Mar 1900.	Total from 1st April 1899 to 15th Mar. 1900.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	930	23	956
" " out of "	19	936	19	971
" transported	9	621	9	627
" attended to	1	77	3	57
" warped —	0	53	0	59

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	3	3	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	11	17	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada...	38	13	51
D Kheiwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	22	16	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada...	8	20	71
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	24	8	23
G Mahim and Worli	12	13	26
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	22	32
Total.....	115	122	279
Total plague deaths to date.	91,489	76,244	
Same date last year	113	89	334

PLAGUE AT BANDRA.

There were 3 attacks and 4 deaths recorded from Plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Tuesday.

MAJOR YATE, Honorary Organising Commissioner for India of the St. John Ambulance Association, has issued, through Thacker Spink and Co., (Calcutta) a pamphlet on AMBULANCE WORK IN INDIA. Treating of the rise and progress of the Association and Brigade we see that the former has had a separate existence since 1877 and is the child of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, which again in its modern form is the lineal decendant of the mediœval Order that wielded such enormous influence in the days of chivaly and war a outrance. The Brigade works out practically the merciful ideas that have started anew the work of the St. John's Order. There are many branches of the brigade at different head-quarters in England, where they are frequently called upon for First-Aid duties in hours of emergency. Major Yate's efforts are directed to establishing the Association solidly in all the great centres in India. The Brigade will then organise "First Aid" and "Nursing" Corps and Divisions and transport parties wherever they are most needed. If this arrangement is made to work smoothly in peace-time, it will be ready for the greater strain of war and form an excellent reserve with which to supplement the R. A. M. C., in the field. Major Yate's pamphlet costs eight annas, and the proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the work of the Ambulance Association in India.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

PROGRAMME OF REGATTA.

List of Entries for Fith day, Thursday 1

1ST RACE.—H. E. Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup—For yachts of any size belonging to the R. B. Y. Club, Y. R. A. time-allowances for rating. The winning Yacht will become holder of the Cup for the year. Entrance, Rs. 10. 1st Prize, Rs. 250 and 2nd Prize, Rs. 100. To start at 2-30 p. m.

Course No. 4, viz. from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock, round North Karanja Ruoy, round South Karanja Buoy and thence back to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 14·8 miles.

Yacht.	Rig.	Rating.	Owner.	Time Allowances.
Forella	Cutter	36·29	Mr C T R Scovell	Allows M. S.
Nanta	Lug	30·18	Mr G T W Oliver.	9 46
Sapphire	Lug	30·00	Mr E S Luard	10 9
Turquoise	Log	29·59	Mr F Tebbs	10 59
Melody	Cutter	29·38	Mr J B K Macbeth	11 24

2nd RACE.—Handicap for man-o-war and bona fide ship's open boats of any rig and size. Entrance, Rs. 3. 1st Prize, Rs. 50; 2nd Prize, Rs. 25 and 3rd Prize, Rs. 10. To start at 3 o'clock.

Course No. 9, viz., from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port; round Red Channel Buoy (W. N. W. of Butcher Id.) and round North Karanja Buoy, leaving both to starboard, and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 9·6 miles.

Boat's name	Length	Entered by
R I M Dockyard Cutter	29 ft.	Mr A Mitchel
H M S Magdala's Cutter	28 ft.	Mr D O Keefe
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	25 ft.	Lt Carver
H M S Assaye's Cutter	25 ft.	Lt H Morland
H M S Magdala's Cutter	25 ft.	Lt W R G Petre
H M's Custom's Cutter	25 ft.	Mr E Gray
H M S Highflyer's Gig	32 ft.	Mr Candy J Luard
H M S Highflyer's Gig	30 ft.	Mr Candy J Luard

3rd RACE.—For Yachts of 5 tons (T. M.) and under belonging to Members of any recognised Yacht Club. Time-allowances for rating under 1893 Rule, viz. L × S 6000 = R. Entrance, Rs. 5. Prize, Rs. 75. To start at 3-30 p. m.

Course No. 5 followed by No. 13, viz. from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy, round Committee Vessel, round Middle Ground Buoy, round Markboat with 'R' flag at South Troopship Buoy and back to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 10·7 miles.

Yacht.	Rig.	Rating.	Owner.	Time Allowance.
Pixie	Sloop	2·00	Mr E R Smetham.	Allows Mts Sds
Hulda	Sloop	1·75	Mr C W S Coo	1 31
Meg	Lug	0·62	Mr C A Byrne	14 48

LAST DAY—FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

ROWING MATCHES.

Race for Jolly boats. No limit to crew. Length of course about 1 mile. Entrance free. Prizes Rs. 10, 5 and 3. Start at 4-15.

Race for 8-oared and over man-o-war and bona fide ship's boats. Native crews. Entrance fee Rs 3 Prizes Rs 30 and Rs 15 Length of course about 4 miles Start at 4-30.

Rowing Race for Tonies Crew limited to four Entrance free Prizes Rs 5 3 and 1 Distance 1 mile Start at 4-35.

Race for 4 to 8-oared man-o-war and bona fide ship's boats European crews Entrance fee Rs 3 Prizes Rs 30 and Rs 15 Length of course 1 1-2 miles Start at 500.

Race for Torpedo boat's punts Two men and no rudder allowed Only punt's service oars to be used Native crews Entrance free Prizes Rs 5 and Rs 2 Length of course 3-4 mile Start at 5-15.

Race for 8-oared and over man-o-war and bona fide ship's boats European crews Entrance fee Rs 5 Prizes Rs 40 and Rs. 20 Length of course about 4 miles. Start at 5-30.

Race for Torpedo boat's punts Two men and no rudder allowed Only punt's service oars to be used European crews Entrance free Prizes Rs 10 and Rs. 5 Length of course 3-4 mile Start at 6-00.

Sculling race for yacht's dinghies, 12 feet and under, belonging to yachts on the R. B. Y. C. list, to be pulled by the yacht's regular sailing crews limited to two in number Entrance free Prizes Rs 10 and Rs. 5 Length of course 3-4 mile Start at 6-15 Entries for all the above races close at noon.

RACES TO BE HELD ON NEXT SATURDAY.

Yachts handicap race—Starts at 3-15 and 3-30 Course No 5 Winner will get Mr E Combers (Rear—Comander cups besides the ordinary first prize.

Ship's boats any rig race—To start at 3 o'clock Course No 5

Tomtit class race to start at 3-35 p m Course No 8

Entries for all the above races close at noon to-morrow

THE ATTEMPTED TRAIN-WRECKING CASE.

At the Thana Sessions Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge, and a common jury, Bhangoo Paloo Wagh, Dawoo Amboo, Ballo Kaloo, Lalloo Oomar, Pilloo Kala Kanade, and Palloo Chao Ganud, gangmen employed on the G. I. P. Railway were charged by Inspector Collett, under section 126 B. of the Railway Act, with endangering the public safety by removing a rail at mileage 69 between Kardi and Kassara with the object of wrecking a train under circumstances already published.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bowen, solicitor, with Rao Bahadur R.E. Acharya, Public Prosecutor, Thana, conducted the case for the prosecution. Accused No.3 (Laloo Omar) was defended by Messrs R. N. Thowsar and V. S. Bhagwat, pleaders. Mr. T. W. Pearson, District Engineer, watched the case for the Railway authorities.

Bhangu Palu Wagh, the first accused who is granted a pardon, said that the accused Dawu, Lalu and Palu came to the Pimpla field. When Balu expressed his desire to wreck the goods train, the remaining five accused said: "We will loot the bags and hide them under boulders in the jungle." Witness could not say whether Balu wanted to loot the passenger or goods train. He thought the rail was removed to wreck the passenger train. When the rail was taken out of the fixtures the noise of an approaching train was heard, and the top of the rail was turned. Witness had not plotted with Balu for committing any heinous offence prior to this. He (the witness) was never charged with the theft of goats, belonging to gangmen, and was never fined by the gangmen.

Mr. Thomas Nolan, Permanent Way Inspector, cross examined by Mr. Thosar, said that when he examined the tool box of gang No. 2 previous to the accident, there was no flat spanner in the box. Men belonging to gang No. 2 assisted in re-railing the derailed engine. It was possible for a train to pass over a rail placed sideways, but it was very dangerous. Ignoring the circumstances of the case, he would not have believed it if any one had told him that a train had passed over a rail placed on its side. Witness never found the accused dissatisfied either with the work or the wages.

M

NOVELTY THEATRE.

"JEHANGIR

THE MAGNIFICENT."

IN AID OF THE

EUROPEAN

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THIS AFTERNOON,

AT 5 P. M.,

AND

TO MORROW

EVENING.

9 P. M.,

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THE KANGAROO

IS

A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ld., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FORCE

NOW UNDER ORGANISATION

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New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

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BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

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A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain C Hugill, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballas.

THE s s Aphrodite, 2,568 tons, Captain R McGregor, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 17th March, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Mackenzie and Co.

THE s s Lady Jaicey, 2,046 tons, Captain John Cook, arrived in harbour yesterday, from New York, 6th February, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE Hansa Line s s Ehrenfels, 3,334 tons, Captain G M Gramberg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 1st March, with a general cargo and 29 cases explosives. The vessels is consigned to Messrs Glades and Co.

THE s s Inchkeith, 2,419 tons, Captain T G Major, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Baltimore 2nd February with a general cargo, and 1491 barrels of lubricating oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain J G E Metcalfe, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf vis Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr F J Varley, Mr Anderson, Mr F L Trevor, Mr and Mrs M Jetha and 2 infants, Mr and Mrs H Jamaldeen, Mr and Mrs J O Fernandes, 2 native officers, Mr Sayaid Y Zanwani, and 11 natives and 106 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O S N Company's s s Coromandel, 2,783 tons, Captain F W Vibert, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports with his Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr and Mrs Smith (Sr.), Mr Smith (Jr.), Miss Smith, Miss Robinson, Mr and Mrs Bartlett, Lt R Glasgow, Lt A W Crum, Mr Duncan, Mr W Ross, Mr C N Seddon and Mr Prock. For Singapore—Mr W Waters. For Hongkong—2nd Lt A F Bayley. For Fremantle—Mr E N Chapman. For Melbourne—Mrs G Mandeville, Mr J Southon and Mrs Hamilton. For Sydney—Mr and Mrs Goldsmith, Mr T Scott, Mr A Williams, Mr E Harvard and Mr W Sauthall.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

GULF OF ADEN.

Aden Harbour—Alteration in position of Marbut Shoal Light Vessel.—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Aden, dated 28th February 1901, that the Ras Marbut Shoal light vessel will be shifted from its present position 600 feet N. by W. (true) on to the edge of the deep channel on March 1st, 1901. This notice affects Chart No. 7. Aden and adjacent Bays and Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 1892, 4th Edition, page 381, and Light List, Part VI, 1900, No. 131.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

Rangoon River—14 feet Lump disappeared. Buoy removed.—With reference to Bombay Government Notice to Mariners, No. 81 of 1900.—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 25th February 1901, that the 14-feet lump in the Liffey Reach having disappeared, the second class conical buoy marking the same has been removed. This notice affects Chart No. 833, Rangoon River and approaches; Bay of Bengal Pilot. 2nd Edition 1892 page 329, and Hydrographic Notice No. 4 of 1895 relating to that Pilot, page 27.'

INDIA—MALABA'R COAST.

Wreck off Beipur.—Telegraphic information, dated 11th March 1901, has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, that the Master of s s. 'Foreland' reports having passed on 2nd March 1901 in latitude 11° 11' N. longitude 75° 27' E., a large dhow on her beam ends, about 8 feet of side above water, in direct track of steamers plying on the coast to and from Bombay. This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Mount Dilli to Calicut, No. 747; Vizadurg to Cochin, No. 2737, and Vengurla to Cape Comorin, No. 827; also West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 4th Edition, 1898, page 133."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Inchkeith	2419	Major	Chittagong		W & A G & Co
F	Tolosa	2699	Seaborne	Hamburg	3-3	F F & Co
G	Mahanadi	517	Fairweather			Shepherd & Co
G	Kalinadi	74	Mahmood			Do
K	Can McNiel	1091	Makepeace	Port Said	5-4	P M & Co
N	Hiroshima Maru	2035	Yoshizawa	Yokohama	3-4	N Y K
O	Kronberg	2293	Schultz	Liverpool	2-3	Volkart Bros
P	Lowenburg	3635	Frerichs	Antwerp	1-4	Glade & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Parramatta	2854	Denny			P & O Co
2	Istrar	2975	McKay	Antwerp	28-3	K N & Co
6	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	27-3	P & O Co
7	Cleopatra	2132	Colsdani	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
8	M Bacquehem	2 H B	Haffar	Trieste	2-3	A L S N Co
10	Socotra	3835	Hide	China	30-3	P & O Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langborne	Aden	3-3	P & O Co
14	Dumana	762	Hassell	Karachi	29-3	M M & Co
16	Monsoori	1735	Bennett	Rangoon		B & P S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Amra		170	Pigott	Karachi	24	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Zamania		2852	Acheson	Madras	27-3	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Inchkeith s	Major	Baltimore, Feb 2
27	Ehrenfels s	Gramberg	Hamburg, March 1
	Aphrodite s	McGregor	Calcutta, March 17
	Lady Jaicey s	Cook	New York, Feb 6

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Longships	Moore	Dunkirk, &c
	Coromandel s	Vibert	Shanghai
	H M S Pomone	Simons	Colombo
	Nilo s	Zanzoneri	Venice
	Orissa s	Hugill	Calcutta

The steamer Khandalla, Captain Metcalfe, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Moravis, for Trieste, &c
" Australia, for Marseilles and Liverpool
" Ehrenfels, for Hamburg, Bremen and Karachi
" Monsoori, for Aden, Jeddah, &c
" Marq Bacquehem, for Trieste, &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kronborg s—8 bales goat hair Cassum Essa and Co
Australia s—700 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Kronborg s—1030 cwt myrabollams Arjoon Khimjee

FOR DUNKIRK.

Tolosa s—1000 cwt cottonseed D M Doongajee 55 bales cotton cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Istrar s—3830 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers
Lowenburg s—220 bales cotton K Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 40.0 cwt rapeseed A Blaschcek and Co
Southport s—100 bales hemp Heerjee Govindjee

FOR HAMBURG.

Lowenburg s—7733 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 2100 bales hemp Kidzlie Reeve and Co
Tolosa s—3000 cwt bonemeal E C Nanjee; 330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2001 cwt rapeseed A Blaschcek and Co

FOR BREMEN.

Ehrenfels s—3001 cwt gingellyseed A Blaschcek and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Moravia s—1060 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers; 1330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1999 cwt teelseed and 110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 61 cwt necsalur drugs H M H Dawoo; 1000 cwt myrabollams Wasjee Bacher; 100 cwt myrabollams W Kipp; 110 bales cotton Glade and Co; 3762 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co
Cleopatra s—62 cwt gum 3 case garnets F Fischer and Co; 2050 cwt gingelly and seed Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton A Blaschcek and Co

FOR ODESSA

Cleopatra s—400 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 400 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th March.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible.

2. The Combined Company Drill will take place on the open space of ground in front of Head-Quarters at 5-15 p.m. to day (Thursday) the 28th instant. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are particularly requested to attend this parade.

3. Candidates for Proficiency Certificates will parade a 6-30 a.m. on Friday next, the 29th Instant, at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground. Dress—Drill Order, Khaki.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th March.

1. There will be Class Firing at Cooria to-day, and to-morrow, Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-12 a.m. local time.

2. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-15 p.m. to-morrow.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WADIA—BUXEY—March 27, at her father's residence Nesbit Road, Mazagoan, Bombay, Bai Mehrbai, daughter of Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia, and wife of Burjorjee Shapoorjee Buxey. Funeral this (Thursday) morning at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BION—March 21, at Simla, the wife of F F Bion, P W D Irrigation, of a daughter.
MAWHOOD—March 21, at Chittagong, the wife of Joseph T Mahwood, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GORDON-RALPH—MILLER—March 11, at Purneah, by the Rev A H Manning, Chaplain, James B Gordon-Ralph, Assistant Engineer, P W D, Bengal, son of Colonel Gordon-Ralph, late British Service, to Harriet, daughter of the late William Miller, Esq, Collector of Customs, Home Civil Service, and of Mrs Miller, Belgrave Place, Clifton, England.

DEATHS.

DOLLMAN—March 16, at Simla, Harry Parmeter, youngest son of the late Charles Alexander Dollman, aged 22 years four months.
NICOLL—March 20, at Darjeeling, of pneumonia, Harry Williamson Nicoll, of the firm of Poppe, Delius & Co, Calcutta, aged 30 years.

KEMP'S LIST.

ICE BOXES

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

	Each. Rs.
37" by 21" by 35" with Double doors	85
32" by 22" by 34" with single door	65
26" by 22" by 29" opening on the top	55
24" by 17" by 29" with single door	65
19" by 10" by 11" for Travelling	25

The construction of these Refrigerators is the result of numerous experiments and discoveries. They are constructed with double wooden sides, oak grained zinc lined with moveable grates and brass taps.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1901.

MILITARY PROGRESS IN INDIA.

SIR EDWIN COLLEN bade farewell to his colleagues on the Viceroy's Council yesterday, and terminated his career as military member of Council. In doing so he made a speech, which our correspondent describes as eloquent, wherein he enumerated the important measures which have been taken during his period of office to strengthen the Army in India. He did the same a week ago in a special memorandum published as an appendix to the Financial Statement for the year. It is only in comic opera, as a rule, that a modern major-general recounts the tale of his achievements. But General Collen may be forgiven for adopting these tactics. He has been one of the most energetic military members of Council India has known. All the new departures he has made have turned out well, and without, perhaps, intending it, he has made out an excellent case why he should have been granted an extension of office. He declares emphatically that very great efforts are still required before perfection is attained, and indicates the direction they should take. That there may be no breach in continuity of policy, Sir Edwin has bequeathed to the Government of India a complete statement of all that has been done and of all that is required to bring Indian armaments up to date. It may be that his successor will appreciate the kindly motives which have actuated Sir Edwin, but it also may be that he will prefer to take his own course and in his own time. However that may be, Sir Edwin meant well when he told his successor what he would have him do and it will be the successor, not Sir Edwin, who will have to bear the responsibility for what is done in the future. So far, however, the necessities of the Indian Army were very fairly stated in the speech which our correspondent summarises. The reorganisation of the Artillery ammunition columns, the decentralisation of military business with increased powers to general officers commanding districts, improved training, the equipment of volunteers, the strengthening of ambulance transport, increase of the Indian Medical Service and other objects referred to by Sir Edwin are of vital importance and we can only regret the impossibility of granting him such an extension of office as would have enabled him to carry to completion the great work of Indian Army reform of which he has laid the foundation.

The record of work of the retiring Military Member, as set forth in the memorandum referred to, is extensive. The statement in its entirety is historical of the past fifteen years covering the periods in which Sir Edwin has served in the military department, and sets forth the long list of improvements and the various stages of development towards the achievement of which Sir Edwin contributed. But that part of it, for which he can legitimately claim most credit, begins with 1896-7, wherein is entered the completion of the Bolan Pass, commenced in 1882. The Hyderabad Contingent was re-organised and cantonment hospitals re-established at almost all the large stations garrisoned by British troops. District sanitary officers were appointed as an experimental measure, their sole duties to be the investigation of the causes of disease and with the sanction of the Secretary of State a sanitary officer for each command was appointed. Military accounts were simplified. Sir Edwin's second year of office saw the raising of an additional Mountain battery, the establishment of a Central Gun Carriage factory at Jubbulpore, with an attendant saving of over a lakh of rupees per annum, and a thorough over-hauling of the Ordnance department, by which a further economy was effected. The year 1899 saw the redistribution of commands and staff on the North-West frontier and the reconsideration of the military position in that region, it being decided to withdraw regular troops from the Khyber, expanding the Khyber Rifles that regular troops should be withdrawn from the Samana, Kurram, Tochi and the Gomal and Shahur valleys, and that thereafter these places should be garrisoned by militia or military police. New cantonment regulations were promulgated, an adequate war reserve of Military Assistant Surgeons was provided; horse runs for native cavalry established and the defences at Malakand, Chakdara, and on the Samana were rendered proof against tribal attack. But even this did not complete the sum total of that eventful year. A provisional scheme for organising a large part of the existing transport into corps and cadres was launched and this has since merged into a more extensive scheme for the maintenance of organised transport units. Indeed the subject of transport was very liberally dealt with and extensive improvements were effected. It was last year that serious attention was directed to the volunteer branches of the service and we notice that still further progress than has already been attained seems within easy distance. In 1900 the Indian manufacture of cordite was decided upon and a lyddite filling factory arranged for at Kirkee. It is a long list, though we have only touched upon it briefly, a record of work for which the retiring military member may feel justifiable pride.

The other section of Sir Edwin's memorandum is an instructive narrative of the growth of the army and the expansion of Indian defence in the past fifteen years. In 1885, the first year dealt with, the permanent strength of the British troops in India was increased by 10,657 men and of the Native Army by 19,672. Special defence works were commenced, garrison batteries were increased and the coast defences of Bombay and Aden were commenced. On the frontier defences large sums were expended on strategic roads, railways and bridges carrying away over nine millions sterling. The Defence Squadron became prominent in 1888 when Sir Edwin was Secretary in the Military Department. New breach-loading guns were placed in the Magdala and Abyssinia, the sum of £47,300 being expended on them. Two additional gun-boats and seven torpedo-boats were procured at a cost of two hundred and twenty thousand pounds. Alas, all these are obsolete now and would stand for little in the country's list of assets. But we do not find anything to engender the belief that they will be replaced. The extensive changes which the Royal Horse and Field Batteries have seen, the amalgamation of the then Staff Corps, the rearrangement of the commands and staff of the Artillery, the dockyard extensions in Bombay, the effects of the manufacture of steel in India, the establishment of harness and saddlery factories, the reorganisation of the intelligence branch, the revision of the huttiug system, the reorganisation of the military works services, the abolition of the presidential army system and the increase of the pay of the native army, are all landmarks in the history of Sir Edwin Collen's connection with the Military Department in India. He has set them all forth briefly and in such a form as renders them valuable records of military progress in India. Sir Edwin's career in this country has been an extended one and during it he has seen the fulfilment of almost countless schemes for the increase of the strength and efficiency of the army, towards the achievement of which Sir Edwin's advice and zeal have aided in no inconsiderable degree. On leaving India he has been paid the compliment of being chosen to represent the supreme Government in the Australian Federal celebrations, and carries with him not only the good feeling of those who have been associated with him, but of all who are able to appreciate his singleness of purpose and the steadfast devotion to duty which characterised his prolonged period of service.

GOLD MINING IN INDIA.

AT the request of the Government of India, Dr. F. H. Hatch the mining specialist recently investigated the conditions of mining in the Kolar Gold Fields. The result is an exhustive and instructive account of the process of gold recovery in the auriferous tract, and published as a contribution to the "memoirs of the Geological Survey of India," the description forms a more than ordinarily interesting part of those valuable but scarcely popular records. The present development of the Kolar Gold fields began in 1881 and since then gold to the value of eleven and a half millions sterling has been produced, while the Companies at work have paid dividends amounting to nearly five millions. There is abundant evidence that the field was freely worked in ancient times and it was upon the sites of old workings that the first shafts of the present mines were sunk with profitable results. Some of these old workings were found to extend to a depth of nearly three hundred feet and in their existence, as well as in its general geological features, the field, says Dr. Hatch bears a striking resemblance to the gold districts of Rhodesia. "There, as here, the gold occurs in 'chutes,' of comparatively limited extent, in veins of dark coloured quartz and they are confined to belts of hornblende schist occurring in an area of ancient gneisses and granites; and there, as here, present mining operations have been invariably started on the site of the ancient excavations and piles of debris known as old workings." There are several auriferous lodes on the Kolar Gold field, but only on that known as the Champion lode have the paying mines been developed. This lode runs fairly steadily through the Mysore, Champion Reef and Ooregaum properties with the characteristic that the pay-ore occurs in "chutes," or limited sections, separated by areas of barren ground, while occasional small branches or splits occur in the vein. North of the Ooregaum property there are disturbances of the lode the cause of which, whether due to "faulting" or to branching of the vein, has not yet been determined. Dr. Hatch points to an interesting geological feature of the mines in the formation of folds in which particularly large and valuable bodies of ore are found. In these folds, which are well developed in the Mysore Champion Reef and Nundydroog Mines, the vein is doubled back on itself. It is added that the thick masses of quartz developed along the top and bottom angles of the folds have given rise to valuable reserves of ore, the stopes on these portions being occasionally of great width. Regarding the occurrence of the pay-ore in "chutes" and the distribution of the gold, Dr. Hatch gives the information that although the whole of the chute-area is, as a rule, payable, the precious metal is by no means uniformly distributed. Patches and spots of high grade alternate with areas of poorer ore. The rich ore which has made the Mysore mine famous is gathered from one central section in which the main chutes are situated. This appears to have been a particularly wealthy area for it was extensively worked by the original native miners whose operations seem to have been carried rather beyond the usual surface "scratchings" of ancient mining.

The existence of old and extensive surface workings drew attention to this section and in 1881 a shaft was sunk to unbottom these old workings. They were found to extend to a depth of 236 feet, a fact which indicated that the ancients had struck on a chute of very great value. In 1885 a level driven from the shaft at a depth of 300 feet opened up a valuable vein of ore, this being the beginning of the Champion chute. Subsequently another chute known as Crocker's was discovered. It has since been determined that these run together below the 1,620 foot level and that they are in reality but one chute. Taking them together the ore body in this chute has a length along the strike of from 700 to 800 feet and a width in the best places of from 30 to 35 feet and since it began to be worked it has yielded ore in the precious metal. Below the 1,620 foot level, however, the width of the ore body is only from two and a half to eight feet, the average being about three feet, while the grade of the ore is also lower. "It remains to be seen" observes the specialist, "whether in the course of future developments these chutes will open out again in depth as their lenticular character indicates they may do." In other mines on the field beside the Mysore, the position of the chutes was equally indicated by the remains of the ancient workings. In regard to some features of the mining practice adopted on the Kolar tract there appears to be room for the introduction of improvements which would reduce the cost of production. Shaft sinking is slow and expensive and Dr. Hatch is of opinion that if the contracts for sinking were in the hands of expert sinkers like the Americans who have made such wonderful records on the Wittwatersrand the cost per foot would be very materially reduced. When the waterpower of the Cauvery Falls is available for driving the surface machinery at the mines it is estimated that the companies will be able to effect a very considerable saving in the cost of power. There is room for the introduction of labour saving appliances in the handling of ore at the surface, while improved appliances for the sorting of the ore would have profitable results. In regard to the milling of the ore several of the Companies are now converting their numerous small stamping mills into larger single mills, thus reducing the cost of management and, proportionately, of actual working. A further improvement that Dr. Hatch suggests has reference to the treatment of the tailings which is at present distinguished by the amount of time occupied in the process. Against the existing practice he puts the direct and automatic process adopted in the Transvaal, but it is objected by the experts on the Kolar field that this would not be a success as it is essential that the tailings should be exposed to the atmosphere for a considerable time. Generally, however, the cost of working on the Kolar gold fields cannot be compared with the Rand mines of South Africa owing to the nature of the ore deposits and the high grade of the ore. Still the improvements that are suggested by Dr. Hatch and those which are being adopted by the companies should reduce working expenses and assist the development of the industry.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

IN the *Calcutta Review* Mr. E. B. Havell returns to the discussion of art education in India. He reiterates the charge that British influence is responsible for the present degradation of Indian Art and the Public Works Department is to blame more than all. Many of the art crafts of India are bound up with architecture and most of the others are indirectly influenced by architectural style. If, says Mr. Havell, the Schools of Art in India were twenty times as numerous as they are, they could not counteract the influence which the Public Works Department, by its monopoly of architectural style, exerts on Indian Art. He urges that in public buildings the traditional Indian styles should be followed. These give an immense field to the hereditary art craftsmen "who by the caste system have preserved artistic traditions in India in the same way as the Art Guilds and the apprenticeship system preserved them in Europe." For those who would say that it is an artistic anomaly to introduce Indian styles into European buildings for European purposes in the semi-European cities of India, Mr. Havell is prepared with the forcible retort that it cannot be less appropriate to adapt living Indian styles of architecture to our requirements in India, than to make a Bombay railway station "a grotesque imitation of a Gothic Cathedral" or to take Hyde Park as a model for the *maidan* of Calcutta. From the Viceroy downwards, we are all just now lecturing the wealthy native on his worship of the ten-a-penny inartistic gods of Birmingham and elsewhere, but if a revival of native art is to be looked for the Government itself must set the example where it can. Says Mr. Havell: "When we have nothing better than the dry bones of extinct styles of architecture and art to offer India, it is surely right to exert ourselves to the utmost to keep alive the living traditions of Indian styles and to give them a chance of adapting themselves to our requirements." And by way of conclusion he adds that there is no reason to doubt that Indian Architecture can be adapted to any Anglo-Indian requirements.

H. M. S. POMONE, Captain E. A. Simons, sailed yesterday for Colombo.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Cotton, Chief Commissioner of Assam, will not improbably proceed home on six months leave in July.

THE purchasers of the Agra Bank premises in Calcutta, the sale of which for 3 1-2 lakhs we announced recently, are, we understand, the Government of India who propose handing the property over to the Currency Office.

INDIA has already become a source of supply of munitions of war for Australia, two million rounds of Martini ammunition having been shipped to that country on the 3rd instant. A further supply can easily be sent, as expenditure in India has slackend off owing to the rearmament of the Native troops with the '303 rifle.

WITH regard to the proposal to hand over the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma with all its property and funds, "lock, stock and barrel" for the purpose of establishing a Victoria Memorial, the "Times of Rangoon" remarks that it is scarcely complimentary to the honoured memory of the late Queen-Empress to convert some old-standing creation into a memorial to Her Majesty's memory by merely changing its name. "The conversion has something of the art of the juggler about it, too. We might just as well establish a memorial to the memory of Her Majesty by calling the Municipal Offices the Victoria Municipal Hall."

The fourth list of subscriptions to Lady Curzon's Victoria Scholarship Fund includes donations of Rs. 5,000 from the Maharaja and Maharani of Kuch Behar, Rs. 2,000 from the Maharani of Cossimbazar, and a third instalment of Rs. 3,291 through Mrs. Faulder from ladies and residents of the Burdwan Division, and brings the total receipts up to date to Rs. 67,687-5-5. Intimation has been received that several large donations not included in this total have been promised in Hyderabad, Rajputana, and Burma. The donation of Rs. 500 lately received through Sir Power Palmer was subscribed by Lady Palmer. The Maharani of Ulwar, Lady Osman Jah of Hyderabad, the dowager Maharani of Durbhunga and Mrs. H. A. Deane have joined Lady Curzon's Committee of the Victoria Scholarship Fund. We understand that ladies who are willing to receive donations for the Fund can obtain collection books from Colonel E. H. Fenn, Honorary Secretary, Viceroy's Camp.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

A PLEA FOR INTELLIGENT SYMPATHY.

BY SIR JOHN JARDINE, K.C.I.E.

I AM aware that I am about to tread over suppressed fires, writes Sir John Jardine in the "Madras Review." I know full well that the mere heading of this article will arouse some growls of protest in divers coteries. But at this time of day most reasonable people agree, that in spite of all stumbling-blocks, there ought and can be pleasant and friendly intercourse between the governing nations and those they govern. Therefore would I fain speak my word giving my opinions for what they are worth, after thirty years and more of intimacy with natives of India and Burma, of all ranks in life, from the labourer on the farm to the Kings and Princes of the land. Cool-headed and good-natured men and women of my own race will, I am sure, welcome my message none the less, in so far as it tends towards mutual esteem and good-will. He proceeds:—

The need of a better *modus vivendi* has been felt by the responsible rulers of India for several generations. It is many years ago that I found in the Bombay Revenue Order Book in my Cutcherry a long writing by Sir John Malcolm on this very subject. The aim of the soldier statesman was much the same as the Poet's in the Faerie Queene, in the portrait of Sir Calidore. He advised our officers "to bear themselves aright to all of each degree as doth behove and as courtesy is the ground and root of civil conversation," he did not disdain to point out to newcomers how to Mussalmans a salaam is the salute appropriate, while at times some other ceremony may be grateful to Brahmans. Malcolm, whose genial and suave manners were noted by the men who knew him, may himself be taken as an example of their value in a high career, reminding us again of the lines of Spenser who was intimate with statesmen:—

> True is, that whilome that good Poet said,
> The gentle mind by gentle deeds is known;
> For a man oy nothing is so well bewrayd
> As by his manners.
> There to greate help dame Nature selfe doth lend;
> For some so goodly gracious are by kind,
> That every action doth them much commend,
> And in the eyes of men great liking find
> Which others that have greater skill in mind,
> Though they enforce themselves cannot attaine.

Some of us can cleach the teaching of these verses by instances more obscure. We can recall some comrade who, perhaps not brilliant nor even energetic, was always gentle, and so was loved by the natives, and sincerely mourned when he passed away. Men of this type are hardly valued enough by those above them, and their closing years are often spent in the back-water stations, out of the way. I would here pay my tribute to a certain Colonel Lang who was Political Agent in Kattywar half a century ago. When I was serving there, his memory was fresh in the hearts of all; and strange to say, once listening to some wandering minstrels in a Bombay bazar, I found they where singing ballads in his praise. Now Colonel Lang was given to dilatory procedures, which in these days would shock those methodical administrators, who know that endless delay turns the good wine of justice sour. Years went by, and the war cloud of the meeting overhung the land. Then Lang had the glorious satisfaction of releasing the regiment that garrisoned his province for the coming campaign, telling the Bombay Government that, with the support of the Chiefs and Princes freely given, he would undertake to manage the Peninsula without troops at all. So firmly enthroned was this kind and courteous officer, who is affectionately remembered as Uncle Lang by the people to this day.

But I need not labour the praise of courtesy. The principle is admitted, the real problem is how to apply it, how to find scope for its beneficial use. Such failure as occurs may, I think, be set down chiefly to two things, prejudice at the start and ignorance to the end. Prejudice partakes of the nature of original sin, and I include under it the idols of the mind and most of the fallacies familiar to Logic, the generalizing from only one or two instances, and those prepossessions, which, with young people more than others, stop men from escaping or even trying to escape from themselves, from their immature frame of thinking. Consider the Anglo-Indians of the ruling class. They are mostly caught young. They emerge from that happy level, where neither poverty nor riches grow, from the quiet manse or rectory, or the serene abode of the retired officer, homes where University traditions and those of the Services are helps to discipline, where the needful food is got, but without fulness, among many pricks to ambition and few temptations to steal or grow lazy or profane. Fortunate is he or she who is bred and born in that middle state of life, which, as a refuge from vanity and lies, Agur the son of Jakeh, the oracle, sighed to reach before he died. If however the youthful being, who having passed the examinations, spreads his new-fledged wings and leaves this nest, hopes to find the outside world anywhere as good and intelligent as the family circle, experience will soon bring disappointment,

> Ye'll find mankind an unco squad,
> And muckle they may grieve ye:

this was Burns' warning to a young friend. The fact, painful though it be, is one reason for not using too high a standard to judge others by for striving to be genial withal, for avoiding the Pharisee's trick of despising the Publican. Doubtless the scope of that parable is as wide as the world, and it conveys a lesson, practical and solemn, to those of us who are set apart to be ministers of justice among alien nations, with ways which are not as our ways, whose peculiar virtues, perhaps not seen at first, become plain to men of amiable temper and those of cool intellect, as experience enlarges.

A man may have started in life with some Athanasian doctrine, which damns all believers in other creeds than his own. With some of us, the theological bias endures to the close of career, distorting the view of Indian character, and tingeing with unpleasant colours what is seen. It is devoutly to be wished that the state-paid clergy of India, as well as the missionaries, men well-seasoned to the country, would expound from their pulpits, what is the true attitude of Christian Europeans to the people around them. I would like to know, whether, after their abundant means of study and comparison, the divines would endorse the statement which Dean Stanley, in his book on Christian Institutions, gives of the general teaching of our Lord, namely, the wise, the good, the suffering everywhere are his substitutes. The meaning is made clearer in the eloquent passages I will quote. "The whole point of the description of the last Judgment is, that even the good heathens having never heard His name yet have seen Him and served Him and when they ask Him, 'When saw we thee?' He answers without hesitation or reserve, Inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these My brethren, ye did it unto Me. It was I who was hungry, and ye gave Me food. It was I who was thirsty, and ye gave Me drink. It was I who was shut up in prison, and ye visited Me.'" The Dean's comment is:—"These good deeds, wherever practised, are the true signs that Christ and Christianity have been there. Even if practised without naming His name, they are still the trophies of the victory over evil, for which He lived and died; they are on the desert island of this mortal existence the footmarks which show that something truly human, and therefore truly divine, has passed that way." This voice from the world-famed Abbey by the westering Thames comes with no uncertain sound: does it find an echo on the shore of Coromandel? I know not, but I will leave the last word to the clergy of Madras, and will turn now to another class of fixed ideas, in order to get on common ground with the philosophers. An Indian Archdeacon once got me to explain the shades of meaning belonging to the word Nirvana, dwelling most on that which predicates the union of the individual soul with the one Universal Being. To him as to Tennyson, this dogma was unreal and unsweet: the eternal form must still divide the eternal soul from all beside; and he loathed the thought of losing personality even by absorption into Deity. This was natural enough. But when he went on to speak his fear that any belief in such a Nirvana must remove all bridles to the passions and lead to sin, he forgot the argument drawn from the good lives of many Brahmans, Jainsland Buddhists. There is nothing new under the sun; and so we find that the Archdeacon had been anticipated

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

General French has arrived at Vryheid. Up to the present his force has killed, wounded and captured 1,200 Boers, taken seven guns, 1,800 wagons and 226,000 horses and cattle.

THE MANCHURIAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Reuter, in a despatch from Peking, dated the 26th instant, says that the report that China has rejected the Manchurian Convention with Russia is untrue, but various modifications are under discussion.

THE SITUATION AT MARSEILLES.

The situation at Marseilles is becoming more grave and the employers have refused arbitration.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

MARCH 26.

The United States on the 17th February expressed to China its sense of the inexpediency and even extreme danger of considering in private, territorial or financial arrangements at least without the full knowledge and approval of the Powers.

Mr. Hay sent a copy of this Memorandum to all the Powers including Russia.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY QUESTION.

A Committee of the Foreign Ministers at Peking is examining exhaustively the resources of China and her capacity to pay an indemnity.

It is believed China could pay the whole indemnity in twenty years.

REVIEW AT SHANGHAI.

General Gaselee to-day held a review at Shanghai of the 3,500 British Indian troops who form the garrison there.

Officers from the German, French and Japanese forces were present.

INDIAN FINANCE.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the profit from coining rupees in India was doubtless very large. The profit was not treated as revenue but set apart in the Gold Reserve Fund.

It was not intended, he said, to reconsider the proposals to re-open the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver.

INCREASE OF PLAGUE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR. 27.

Plague has suddenly sprung up far beyond the worst previously known in this part of India. Last week the Bengal districts had seven thousand deaths and Calcutta one thousand, the total for the whole of India being eleven thousand deaths.

BOER PRISONERS FOR INDIA.

Instructions have been issued for the preparation of accommodation for one thousand Boer prisoners at Ahmednagar and for five hundred each at Bellary and Trichinopoly.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS WILLCOCKS AND PARKER.

Lieutenant-Colonels J. T. Willcocks and J. Parker I.M.S., have applied to retire.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

The services of Major-General Smith Dorrien have been asked for to officiate as Adjutant-General in India.

REDUCED POSTAL RATES.

It is stated that the Indian Post Office is about to reduce the rates for inland and foreign parcels, the reduction in postal revenue next year in consequence is estimated at six lakhs.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Government of India now expect to complete the rearmament of the native army and volunteers with .303 rifles in three years. They also hope before long that an officer may be appointed, who shall be specially charged with volunteers' interests.

The new transport arrangements are fast coming into operation. By the end of the current month it is expected that the mule cadres will be in working order and equipment and gear in store in India. Major General Wedehouse, Commanding Secunderabad is granted three months' leave.

We understand that it has been decided that General E. G. Barrow will remain in China until hostilities there are practically over. Colonel J. Nixon does not, therefore, go out at once to succeed him as was recently stated.

The detachments of the 21st Bombay Infantry, strength 1 native officer, and 55 men rank and file, for Bushire, and 1 native officer, and 20 men rank and file, for Muscat, will proceed to-day by the British India steamer Khandalla.

Lieutenant Dunlop, Royal West Kent Regiment, is appointed Assistant Military Censor of Telegrams, Aden.

Lieutenant MacDonald, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted an extension of leave at home on medical certificate until April 29th.

Mr. S. R. Taylor is appointed Superintendent and Mechanical Engineer of the Government Fodder-pressing Factory, Amritsar.

Lieutenant-Tillard, R. E., is about to be appointed an Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India Department.

The cadets from Sandhurst who were recently gazetted to the Unattached List for appointment to the Indian Staff Corps have been posted to the Commands as follows :—To the Punjab : 2nd-Lieutenants Young, Paddy, Crosthwaite, Dalmahoy and Morice. To Bengal : 2nd-Lieutenants Simonds, Shakespear, Channer, Flint, Skene and Williams. To Madras : 2nd-Lieutenants Hensley, Wardell and Bachelor. To Bombay : 2nd Lieutenants Davis, Lyell, Mc Cudden and Clutterbuck.

Owing to the frequent outbreaks of cholera at Dehra Dun, the 2nd Gurkha Rifles stationed there are to be allowed a fixed complement of 33 tents for use in cholera camps.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 26.

The Anchor Line steamer Scotia left here for Bombay this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Itria left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MARCH 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Jelunga left here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Franz Ferdinand," from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karach on the afternoon of the 23rd instant, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 3rd April.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Sarats dull.
Good Shawnagar 3 23-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	93 1-2
Bar Silver	27 3-4

MILITARY POLICY IN INDIA.

SIR EDWIN COLLEN'S LEGACY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

Sir Elwin Collen's farewell speech at the Council to-day was eloquent. He enumerated the array of important measures which have been and are being taken to strengthen the army of India, but declared emphatically that very great efforts will still be necessary. To facilitate the completion of what has been begun, a complete statement had been drawn up and was before the Governments, giving estimates of all that is required to bring Indian armaments up to date.

Amongst the measures which Sir Elwin has bequeathed to his successor to carry into effect are the reorganisation of Artillery ammunition columns, the move of more British troops to hill stations in hot weather, further decentralisation of military business with increased powers to General Officers Commanding Districts, further improvement of sanitation in cantonments and especially better provision for the removal of refuse, the carrying to completion of the rearmament of troops, equipment of Volunteers, procuring of more modern artillery, extension of horse and mule breeding, completion of transport re-organisation and further development of factories in India for warlike materials.

Incidentally Sir Elwin mentioned that arrangements are being made for strengthening ambulance transport and for enrolling the bearers into companies, each under a responsible head, for increasing the number of officers of the Indian Medical Service and for the grant of additional financial aid to Volunteers. Government now hope to complete the rearmament of the Indian army with .303 rifles in three years. They also look forward to the appointment of an officer specially charged with the interests of Volunteers.

Sir Edwin noticed that the result of the investigations of the Tyler commission was to show that India was capable of becoming one of the greatest horse-breeding countries of the world.

At 2 p. m. the Council debate was still proceeding.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The discussion on the Financial Statement was opened at the Council meeting this morning by Mr. Ashton who drew attention to the desirability of greater clearness in the matter of Government railway accounts. He urged that money should be borrowed for railways in preference to the purpose of keeping up exchange and especially to provide wagons and for the development of open lines rather than for new railways. He briskly criticised the policy of starving the railways which not only feed people in time of famine, but themselves make up by their earnings some of the lost revenue. Separate borrowing powers should be given to open remunerative railways, and to facilitate their getting necessary funds. Steam coal was at present crumbling into dust at every station for want of waggons on the East Indian Railway. The expansion of India's exports was the best hope of sustaining the Government policy regarding exchange.

Sri Ram Bahadur advocated at great length the claims of the North-Western Provinces to more liberal treatment in regard to the subject of provincial contracts.

Mr. Smeaton replied to the finance member's criticism of the Burma Government's failure to collect more salt tax and showed what enormous sums this province already contributed to the Imperial revenues. He also advocated early provision of funds for the construction of the Southern Shan Railway, strengthening the staff of superior Forest Officers in Burma and the development of the mineral resources of the province rather than increase of land tax as a source of revenue.

Sir Allan Arthur urged greater effort should be made by Government to make their balances available to the public in the busy season. He thought the profits on minting should be remitted home as made, in order not to swell the Secretary of States drawings. He argued that it would be best to fix by legislation the means to be taken to regulate the flow of precious metals to India and said that the deficiency of railway rolling stock and meagre support given by Government to local industries and especially to engineering, also the great delay which had taken place in the institution of the long needed reduction in rates of home telegrams were weak spots in the administration and he advocated legislation on the lines of the Mines, Bill to enable local Governments to make rules to reduce the wanton destruction of game now going on in all parts of India.

Mr. Bose made an eloquent speech in which he drew a dismal picture of the low state to which the Central Provinces had been reduced by famine.

Mr. Buckingham referred to the evils of hasty legislation and urged the development of tramways and light railways in Assam.

Sir Harnam Singh thought the Government estimates for the coming year were unduly sanguine and regretted the tendency which had been shown to depart from a safe policy of economy.

Mr. Ananda Charlu congratulated the Viceroy on having kept his word as regards help in famine, but desired to see the further expansion of irrigation in Madras.

Mr. Rivaz defended the moderation of the Government estimates of land revenue and discounted Mr. Bose's account of the state of the Central Provinces. He promised that the question of more forest officers for Burma should be attended to.

Sir Arthur Trevor announced that the question of providing funds for rolling stock was in a fair way of solution. He agreed as to the desirability of a Southern Shan Railway and hoped that proposals would be submitted for the Railways wanted in Assam.

Sir Edwin Collen then spoke, as already reported, incidentally replying to Sir Harnam Sing regarding the need of Military expenditure.

LATER.

Replying to the Budget debate to-day. Sir Edward Law admitted the desirability of reforming the system of railway accounts and claimed that this was being done. As regards raising money for railways, there was only a certain amount of loanable capital available for investment at the low rates of interest offered by the Government of India and it was necessary to consider this point, while the need of keeping up the exchange was urgent, since no home investors would put money in India if the State exchange were not assured.

As regards Provincial contracts every province must be treated according to its needs. He did not see his way clearly to putting more money at the disposal of the public in the busy season, but would do what he could.

The profits of coinage would be remitted home promptly, the inadvisability of purchases of home consols at one time being, however, taken into account. He was unable to agree with Sir Allan Arthur on the subject of the possibility of making the Currency machinery automatic by legislation and adhered to the position in this connection taken in his budget statement. The Government of India were most anxious to push on with the establishment of the Agricultural Banks, but these institutions could only succeed on the basis of lending money on commercial, as opposed to individual security. He was relieved to find his estimates criticised as optimistic as they had been framed so cautiously. He feared comment would have been in the other way. They were drawn up however on the supposition that the next monsoon would be normal.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy summed up the Budget Debate in a magnificent speech. He congratulated the council on the termination of practical business like the present session, in which three important measures have been passed. He did not, however, measure legislative utility by quantity of outturn and had no desire to strain the production of the legislative machine. The session has been closed with a business-like budget, the years had been one of strain yet it had closed with a surplus and currency policy had gained in strength and stability. His Excellency did not wish to strain these results ; there had been a number of windfalls, but the position as a whole, both economically and financially, was hopeful. There had been a steady increase in the main sources of revenue and he thought India was beginning to tread on a brighter and happier pathway. As regards the Military expenditure Lord Curzon spoke appreciatively of what Sir Edwin Collen had effected and referred to the duty which lay upon the Government of India both towards the people of India and towards that larger British entity of which India formed a part. To attend to our military strength, he (Lord Curzon) would gladly have spent on the development of the country what was going into the Army, but frankly he declared he dared not. India must be made safe and he could not say that this was now the case. He went on to enumerate what was being done and showed how carefully every point had been considered and emphatically repudiated criticism that measures which were being taken were not active and efficient demonstration of the determination of the Government of India to face the problem effectively. It was not true that while all the world was arming, India had stood still. Neither was it the case that measures which were being taken and which included the rearmament with modern rifles, the purchase of guns, strengthening of transport, increased number of officers and improved coast defence were either hastily conceived or designed for aggression. The Viceroy went on to sketch the general position of affairs in India and amongst other matters enumerated the twelve matters to which he had referred two years ago as having set before himself. Briefly put they were :—

(1) Creation and pursuit of sound frontier policy, in which he hoped progress had been made with the organisation of the present system of the tribal levies and concentration of regular troops within the frontier. With this was associated the question of the administraeion of the frontier districts, which was dealt with in the scheme for the Frontier Province recently made public.

(2) Lessening of the insideous dangers of frequent transfers of officials and changes in the leave rules, therewith associated matter which had been very carefully gone into and action taken.

(3) The question of reducing the mountain of manuscript and print which had been hampering the official machine ; a tyrrany of the pen this investivestion showed had mostly grown up in the past twenty-five years. It was now being dealt with not by generalisation but by careful lopping and pruning of useless members.

(4) The inauguration of the currency reform now in tranquil operation with the abolition of fluctuation in exchange and establishment of a sixteen penny rupee, a measure which Lord Curzon hoped would stimulate the flow of capital to India.

(5) The railway policy of finance His Excellency had talked of, seeing twenty-five thousand miles of railway laid down and this length already was exceeded and he pointed to the increased sum to be spent on railways this year as an earnest of what Government were aiming at. The Viceroy went on to argue that extension of railways was an unmixed boon to the country and to show that the system of storing grain in villages against famine would in absence of railways be futile. He would like to see remunerative railways set upon their own legs in the matter of financing their needs, but the matter was mixed up whith the general financing of Government and there were many technical difficulties in the way.

(6) Irrigation, on which Government were spending more than formerly and for the extension of which special measures were being taken.

(7) The question of reducing agricultural indebtedness in which the Punjab Land Alienation Bill passed last summer had been moved.

(8) The matter of reducing home telegraph rates in which the Government was moving and regarding which Lord Curzon stated that radical measures would have to reform the ultimate rate which he hoped would some day be established at one shilling per word.

(9) The preservation of archæological remains regarding which Lord Curzon announced that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the appointment of a Director-General of Archæology and that legislation to preserve the remains would shortly be commenced.

(10) The question of improving the relations between British soldiers and Indian villagers in which the Government of India had moved entirely on initiation and in consonance with the advise of its military advisers.

There remained (11) the educational reform and (12) the Reform of the Police, in which the Government of India were moving.

There were other matters not yet ripe to be made public and others again, such as the fiscal reform, to reduce taxtion, the formatiom of Agricultural Banks, the fostering of handicrafts and encouragment of economic development generally, which the Government of India had ever before them. Lord Curzon went on to discuss the picture which had been drawn of the sad and increasing poverty of India and quoted exhaustive figures to show that the wealth was growing faster than the population even when industrial development was put aside. His statistics showed the average income per head of Agricultural population as eighteen rupees in 1880 as against twenty now, or if industrial wealth be included, an increase in twenty years of from twenty-seven to thirty rupees. Cultivation also had extended from 194 million acres in 1880 to 217 million acres now and the yield per acre on this area had substantially increased. One could not be very happy in face of the tale told by the recent census of a diminished rate of growth in the numbers of people and of the shadow cast by the famine and plague was very real, but exaggerating nothing the outlook might be worse and hereafter Lord Curzon hoped it would be brighter.

The debate lasted nearly five hours, the Council eventually adjourning "sine die."

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 27.

The Pioneer's correspondent cables London, 26th March :—The Oxford trial took place on Saturday and was timed at 19 minutes 26 seconds. The Cambridge trial came off on Thursday when the time was 19 minutes 45 seconds, but the conditions were unfavourable. The Oxford crew totals a stone heavier than their opponents. The betting is 11 to 8 on Oxford. The race is fixed for 10 a. m. on Saturday.

RETURN FARES ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been notified by the Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway that first and second class return tickets will be issued at two single fares, instead of a fare and two-thirds as hitherto, beginning from the 1st proximo. This sudden enhancement of the double journey fare will tell heavily on persons of moderate income. Why the railway company has thought it proper to enhance the rates now, I cannot well comprehend, but it is said that the general public abused this concession very much, some travellers using the return portion of the tickets for two or three journeys instead of one, and this roguery on the part of some railway travellers has resulted in the enhancement of the fares. But the question is, will the enhancement of the fare deter such persons from wrong doing in future ? I think not. The best remedy for this state of affairs was to increase the number of ticket inspectors at different stations to check tickets in trains, and to get such rogues punished in a court of law. Instead of doing this, the railway company has increased the fares of all peace-loving and law abiding travellers, for the mal-practices of a few. Or the railway company should have abolished the system of issuing first and second class return tickets, only issuing single tickets at the reduced fare of 10 and 5 pies per mile, instead of 12 and 6 pies for first and second class respectively. Especially for the mixed passengers and the ordinary trains this reduction in fares is very desirable, as the third class fare by these trains is 2 1-2 pies per mile. The second class fare should be double this, say 5 pies per mile, and first class, 10 pies per mile. Also, for distance up to 200 miles, if the railway company were to issue first and second return tickets, available for, say only a week, at a fare and two thirds, the evil practise about which I referred to above might have been averted, and the public might have enjoyed the concession as they do now. Instead of conceding more, the company has taken over altogether the slight concession allowed until now, and all this for no tangible reasons. If evil practises existed, let something be done to remedy them, but let not the innocent travellers suffer for the crimes of the wicked.—Yours, etc.,

"BONUM."

THE GROUNDING OF THE CITY OF VENICE.

NARRATIVES OF PASSENGERS.

As wired to you, writes a Calcutta correspondent, the City of Venice which grounded in the Hughl; on Saturday morning, left Calcutta homeward bound with between thirty and forty passengers, including ladies and children. She had just come out of dry dock, and had been thoroughly overhauled, and under the command of a capable master (Captain Snow) and an experienced pilot (Mr. Christie) she had every prospect of a speedy and prosperous voyage. She had, however, barely proceeded twenty miles down the river, when from some mysterious cause she touched the sands on the Moyapur bar. This caused her to lurch slightly to starboard, and then heavily to port. The second lurch threw both passengers and crew into the scuppers, where, so acute was the angle at which the ship lay, many of them were drenched by the water which came pouring over the sides. As regards those below, they were injured by boxes, etc, which came tumbling on top of them, and in at least one case a lady passenger found herself a prisoner in her cabin—a truly alarming situation under the circumstances.

The officers and European crew soon recovered from the shock and busied themselves in saving the passengers from their perilous positions. In this work the steward, and notably the stewardess rendered signal assistance. The native crew did not, as has been alleged, desert the ship the moment the casualty took place, but undoubtedly some of them did shortly afterwards throw themselves overboard. In less than half an hour from the time that the City of Venice struck, the women and children had all been lowered into one of the ships boats, which put away from the side of the wreck. Apparently, however, the sides of the boat had been partially stove in as the result of the accident, for it presently began to show signs of leaking and many of the ladies had to work hard at baling the water out. At this anxious moment relief came in the most welcome shape of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway launch, Winifred, with Mr. T. R. Wynne, the Agent and Chief Engineer, on board. Mr. Wynne had been watching the erratic course of the City of Venice for some time, and when he saw the tremendous lurch to port which has been described, he at once bore down to the scene of the disaster and rescued the passengers from a situation which might be called perilous in the extreme. Mr. Wynne, according to the unanimous testimony of the ill-fated passengers, was in every way the good Samaritan, nor did he relax his attentions until the whole of them had been brought back to Calcutta and safely landed at Chandpal Ghat. Thence they dispersed to various houses and hotels, having literally nothing but what they "stood up in."

Meanwhile the Captain and his officers had stuck to their ship, and were doing all in their power to save her, and her most valuable cargo. Strange to say, the vessel righted herself not very long after the accident and the alarming list which she had taken, on first becoming entangled with the bar, disappeared. So she lay until nightfall, when she went aground again.

The City of Venice is the oldest ship of the City Line. She first came out to India in 1875 ; and she had only left dry dock on Wednesday after being thoroughly overhauled, and passed by Government surveyor. Up to midday on Sunday the vessel was not making any water and lightening was proceeding energetically. The first care of the authorities was the removal of the passengers' baggage, which was brought up to Calcutta on Sunday afternoon. Nothing is as yet definitely known with reference to the cause of the ship striking ; but one theory is that the strong tides rendered the ship unmanageable. We understand that the agents had every confidence in Mr. Christie, the pilot, who is one of the oldest and most experienced officers in the service.

The following is the list of passengers who were on board :—

The Rev. G. and Mrs. Ager and child, Miss Boggs, Rev. E. W. and Mrs. Clerk, Mrs. Duncan and child, Rev. W. D. and Mrs. Frater, child and infant, Mr. Gowans, Miss Hall, Mrs. Hildesley, Miss Hildesley, Miss Kiddell, Miss Morgan, Mrs. M. Myers, Miss Rivenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Spicer and infant, Rev. A. E. and Mrs. Stephens, child and infant, Mrs. Sunder, and infant, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Wakeham and infant, Miss Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. White and infant, Miss Wood, and Mr. Upton.

PERSONAL NARRATIVES.

Mr. Upton, a commerical traveller to an English firm, has had most unfortunate experiences within the past month in Calcutta, which were capped by his being wrecked in the City of Venice on his way home. He stated that about a week ago, he returned from hospital, where he had been under treatment for a mild attack of small-pox and engaged a cabin in the ill-fated liner to return home. At the time of the accident he was below in his cabin having half an hour previously had breakfast with the other passengers. As the vessel struck he was thrown out of his cabin into the passage adjoining, and a number of boxes, trunks and other things fell on him. He scrambled out leaving his watch and chain and purse in the cabin and with difficulty made his way to the deck, where he found the European officers and crew doing all that lay in their power at great risk to life and limb, to place the lady passengers and children in places of safety, which, owing to the heavy list of the vessel to port, was a most difficult operation. He was partly undressed and rendered what aid he could. The native crew, he was sorry to say, gave little or no help, and jumping overboard were picked up by a number of dinghis which had put off from the Achipur side of the river. He was glad to notice the brave efforts made by the stewardess, Miss Scott, who at great risk to life and limb placed many of the children and ladies in positions of safety against the rails and among the rigging. The life boat was lowered and a number of women and children were placed in it but the boat commenced to leak very badly and the women and children were transferred to a dinghi. He saw the life-boat, after it was deserted, float away empty, A launch which he was told belonged to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, then came up, with the Agent, Mr. Wynne, on board, and took off all the passengers remaining on the vessel and crew and those on the boats and landed them all, he among the number, at Chandpal Ghat, at about half-past three. Some of the passengers, he among others, were slightly injured by being knocked about, and a native ayah too was somewhat severely hurt. He had no idea how the ship grounded, but he overheard several of the ship's officers and others remark that the heavy bore which came up the river the day before must have caused a change in the usual channel by causing the sand to shift and block it. This was the general opinion, a the pilot was an old, trustworthy officer with an unblemished reputation on the river.

Mr. Gowan, belonging to Perth, Scotland, who two weeks ago came out in the City of Venice, for the benefit of a sea voyage, and who was returning in the same boat, was sitting talking to the doctor in his cabin when the vessel suddenly heeled over. A big trunk or chest came through the door and fell on him jamming him against the cabin door for some time. He managed to get up on deck, being helped up the companion ladder by two of the engineers. In the course of his account he stated :—"I must say that from what I saw I admired the way the Captain and officers did their duty in helping the passengers. The native crew too, as far as I can see, behaved well. I think they behaved remarkably well, though they jabbered a good deal and I am told that they don't always get the best men. I was unconscious of a good deal of what was going on."

Another passenger, describing his experiences, said that a residence nearest to the centre of earthquake disturbance, where shocks are still of daily occurrence was calculated to harden one to scenes of risk and danger, but on Saturday the sudden and unexpected character of the accident was sufficient to unnerve the bravest. Proceeding he said :—"I was walking on the upper deck with my wife and two children, when the steamer gave a sudden jerk which somewhat disconcerted the ladies, but did not strike anyone as serious. In less time, however, than it takes to describe it, the vessel had tipped over, and the passengers on the port side found themselves on the deck, and my wife and I with our feet in the water. We managed to pull ourselves up a little but could only manage to hold on to the children and wait events. The piano which was simply tied down on deck, toppled over with a crash striking an ayah who was near. The first officer to come to our assistance was the Steward who had in the meantime been getting some of the passengers out of their cabins. He came through the saloon door and tried by reaching one hand to my wife to assist her to a place of safety ; in this attempt, however, he failed until it occurred to him to hold on by both hands to the rail, while she caught hold of his legs and pulled herself and child to the other side. I followed suit with the other child I found the majority of the other passengers on the rail of the saloon on the other side of the deck. At this time I must readily admit the excitement was intense, but there was absolutely no panic, and nothing like the screaming and shrieking I have heard among the natives when an earthquake shock of extra force was felt. The coolness and courage of the British officers and crew cannot be too highly praised, some officers managed to get lifebuoys out of the cabins and served them round as far as they would go, but it occurred to me how ridiculous it is that a supply of these are not kept in some place easier of access than the cabins. One lady was in her bunk on the side of the steamer which went under water and was got out with difficulty and another gentleman passenger, fortunately able to swim, was also down below at the time. The Stewardess was as brave as any of the officers and while we were still in this perilous position, was most concerned, that the ladies, many of whom had lost their topees, should cover their heads from the glaring sun which was pouring its scorching rays upon us.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.

A FEW years ago comparatively few Anglo-Indians knew of the San Francisco Overland route to England, but such ignorance has now been completely dispelled. Like all American enterprises it has been pushed with a vigour and enthusiasm which is seldom noticeable either in India or in England, and Mr. T. D. Mackay, the General Passenger Agent, is now present in Bombay setting forth the manifold advantages and attractions which abound in the different countries through which travellers pass en route to America and England. Mr. Mackay is a typical American and proud of his country. He has a keen eye for business, in transacting which he gains many advantages by his interesting conversation concerning "how we do things in America." He represents a number of steamship and railway companies which have the monopoly of the traffic by the American route to Europe, and if one may judge by the fleet of steamers, magnificently fitted and equipped, running in conjunction with the finest and fastest trains in America, there is little fear of competition in the future. By some lines travellers to England find their journey a trouble and inconvenience, but on the San Francisco route it becomes a luxury. The cost of a first class passage to England is practically the same as the charge for a similar ticket to England by the direct route, and the Anglo-Indians, taking long leave, who are travelling by this pleasant route, are increasing in number every month.

The American is a great believer in advertising, and the Overland route through the United States is being presented to the public in the advertising columns of nearly every Indian journal. At the present time, Mr. Mackay is busily engaged adorning the walls of hotels and offices with a series of charming views of towns and notable sights met with along the journey. The artistic work is admirably displayed in a neat frame, which forms a desirable picture without ostentatious advertisement.

THE TRIMULGHERRY EXPLOSION.

AT the Court of Inquiry in this case composed of Colonel Grove White, 1st Middlesex Regiment, as President, and Colonel Brunker, F. H. A. and Major Kincaid-Smith as members, The following evidence was adduced.

Captain Molesworth, R.G.A., stated : I am in command of No. 3 Company, W. D., H. B., R. G. A. I received instructions from the Ordnance Department to empty the shells belonging to the 40-pounders and 6-2 inch Howitzer equipment now being returned to the arsenal. The order of emptying these shells commenced yesterday morning, the 11th instant. The work was being carried on all day long, in order to get the whole equipment off the books by the 3rd March. I went to the place where the work was being done at 7-30 a. m., to day, and I saw that the Regulations, I. A. Form 30, regarding precautions to be taken were being complied with. These regulations were hanging in the Gun Park, and the men at work were fully acquainted with them. Two squads were at work about 50 feet apart. The Gun Park had been cleaned before the operation commenced. The powder was being poured straight from the shell into buckets nearly full of water and from these into wooden butts. I left Sergeant A. Atkins in charge with full instructions as to how to carry it on. I used to go myself to the stables while the other officers were on duty. When I left, there was none except the authorised tools on the spot. Para 139, Sec. L, A. R. I, Vol, III, was complied with.

Bombardier Jackson, No. 9 Co., W. D., R. G. A., stated : This morning the 19th March I was part of the working party emptying shells. I left the party to go the Farriers Shop to get an implement repaired. I had hardly gone when I heard an explosion and running back I found Sergeant Atkins and Gunner Hogan lying on the ground and I went to their assistance. Several other men were lying about, but appeared to be dead. When I left the party to go away none but authorised laboratory tools were being used.

Major Bell, B.A.M.O, said : At 10-30 a.m. five men were brought to No. 2 Section hospital, all seriously injured. Three of them were in a dying condition and expired half-an-hour after being brought in. A few minutes later, the bodies of three more men were brought to the hospital and placed in the mortuary. All the eight men, with the exception of Sergeant Parry, who was only burnt about the face and hand, were suffering from multiple injuries, the result of an explosion and combustion. Sergeant Atkins, who was still alive, was burnt about the head. He had both arms shattered which necessitated amputation. He had also a fractured pelvis and a lacerated wound in the left groin. Sergeant Parry is likely to recover, but is not in a fit state to be questioned.

Gunner Pitts stated : About 10-15 I was working with a party about 40 or 50 feet from the party emptying the Howitzer shell. I heard an explosion. On seeing the latter, the shed was filled with smoke. I ran out, and when the smoke cleared saw the whole party dead and dying. The men of the party were Sergeant Atkins, Sergeant Parry, Gunner Hogan, Gunner Field, Gunner Mulcahy, Gunner Ganner and Gunner Wade. Gunner Byrne was sentry outside. All these, except Sergeant Parry, have died.

The Court visited the scene of the explosion, and can find no evidence to shew the cause of it.

THE BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

DR. C. H. CAYLEY, Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, in his report on the Bombay Water supply for the month of February states:—There was a general improvement in the quality of all waters with a reduction in the amount of the Albuminoid Ammonia. In all the waters the Algoid growth was less abundant than in the previous month, which accounts for the smaller amounts of Albuminoid Ammonia found. The Bacteriological examination showed a reduction in the number of colonies per c.c. in the Tansa and Vehar water, but there was an increase of nearly 300 per c.c. in the Tulsi water. This increase in the numbers recorded for the Tulsi water is explained by the fact that the sample of water was taken from the inlet Channel before the water had entered the settling reservoir, the sample in the previous month having been taken from the inlet Channel leading to the filters after the water had passed through the settling reservoir. A sample of water was also taken from this Inlet Channel to the Filters when the number of Bacteria found was reduced to 475 per c.c.—a number which approximated very closely to the number found in the previous month. The settling action that took place in the reservoir reduced the number of Bacteria per c. c. from 715 to 475, a reduction of 33·5 per cent. All the waters were examined for the presence of Vibrios. In none of the waters were Vibrios found, although they had been most abundant in the waters during July, August and the beginning of September last year. This special examination was made in reference to my report No. 14,195 of 4th February regarding the connection between the Cholera Vibrio and other Vibrios.

THE sixteenth annual report of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund shows that 1,667,329 women were treated in the past year, as against 1,520,003 in 1899. The income from invested funds rose from Rs. 63,840 Rs. 67,876, while donations and subscriptions increased from Rs. 65,766 to Rs. 82,911 This improvement was mainly in Bombay and the North-West Provinces. The report makes special reference to the death of Queen Victoria, whose connection with the movement for giving medical aid to the women of India had been close and sympathetic. It was indeed Her Majesty who originally suggested to Lady Dufferin that this benevolent scheme should be started.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya being in the chair. There were also present Messrs. James MacDonald, G. Lund, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. Kursetjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Mr. Fazulbhoy Vishram, Mr. Sundernath D. Khote, Dr. Nanabhoy Nowroji Katrak, Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed and Dr. A. G. Viegas. Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Merwanji N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary, were also present.

DR. CAYLEY'S REPORT.

The Committee recorded the following report from Dr. C. H. Cayley, Divisional Health Officers :—

"I have the honor to forward my report on the Bombay Water-supply for the month of February 1901. There was a general improvement in the quality of all waters with a reduction in the amount of the Albuminoid Ammonia. In all the waters the Algoid growth was less abundant than in the previous month, which accounts for the smaller amounts of Albuminoid Ammonia found. The Bacteriological examination showed a reduction in the number of colonies per c.c. in the Tansa and Vehar water, but there was an increase of nearly 300 per c.c. in the Tulsi water. This increase in the numbers recorded for the Tulsi water is explained by the fact that the sample of water was taken from the inlet Channel before the water had entered the settling reservoir, the sample in the previous month having been taken from the inlet Channel leading to the filters after the water had passed through the settling reservoir. A sample of water was also taken from this Inlet Channel to the filters when the number of Bacteria found was reduced to 475 per c.c.—a number which approximated very closely to the number found in the previous month. The settling action that took place in the reservoir reduced the number of Bacteria per c. c. from 715 to 475, a reduction of 33·5 per cent. All the waters were examined for the presence of Vibrios. In none of the waters were Vibrios found, although they had been most abundant in the waters during July, August and the beginning of September last year. This special examination was made in reference to my report No. 14195 of 4th February regarding the connection between the Cholera Vibrio and other Vibrios.

WATER BY METER MEASUREMENT.

The Committee discussed and passed certain rules with regard to the levying of tax, on water by meter measurement.

TENDER FOR HARDWARE.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered :—

"With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 12775 of the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to state that fresh tenders were invited for the supply of Hardware and in response four tenders have been received and they work out as follows—

1. Mr. Hassonali Mulla Hakimji ... ... at 7 p. c. below the schedule rates fixed by the Executive Engineer.
2. Messrs Esufali Abdulali & Co- ... at 6 p. c. do.
3. Teju Raya & Co..... ... ... at 1 p. c. do.
4. Mr. Gulamali Jiwaji Pachmariwala at 3·4 p. c. above do

As the tender of Mr. Hassonali Mulla Hakimji is the lowest I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance.

The Committee accepted the tender of Mr. Hassonali Mulla Hakimji.

After transacting some other business the Committee then adjourned till Wednesday next.

BOMBAY VOLUNTTEER RIFLES.

CYCLING CLUB SPORTS.

THIRD DAY

The attendance at the third days's sports of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle's Cycling Club, held on the Oval track, Bombay, yesterday afternoon, was again good, and the sport quite up to the average of the previous two days. The best race of the afternoon was the last on the programme, the ten Miles Bicycle Handicap, which resulted in a splendid finish. After the races, the prizes, consisting of handsome cups and other useful articles, were distributed by Miss Norman. The following were the members of the Sports Committee, who were responsible for the organisation and carrying through of the meeting :—

President—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Ferrers Nicholson Vice-Presidents—Major J. Pollen and Captain R.W.L. Dunlop. Executive Committee—Major T. M. English, Lieutenant A. R. Sharp, Cyclist Lce-Sergt- F. Hogan, Cyclist Corporal G. F. Lund, Cyclist H. Doherty Cyclist C. F. W. Hamilton, Cyclist S. G. Bountiff, and Cyclist W. Sutherland. Judges—Captain and Adjutant P. H. Rogers, Lieutenant H. S. Symons, and Lieutenant S. E. Greaves. Time-keepers—Major G. Lund and Cyclist Corporal G. F. Lund. Starters—Major T. M. English, Captain D. J. Sharp, and Captain F. J. Parrott. Clerks of the Course—Lieutenant R. Waterfield, Lieutenant G. A. Phillips, and Cyclist T. Taylor. Assistant Secretary—Cyclist Corporal P. R. Soundy. Honorary Secretary and Treasurer—Sergeant-Major J. H. Downing.

INSTRUCTOR'S FOOT RACE. (120 yards handicap)—1st prize, Rs. 20 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 15 ; and 3rd prize Rs. 10.

Sergt-Instructor G Wells (0 yards)	1
Lce-Corporal H Simms (scratch)	2
Lce-Corporal F Pulley (scratch)	3

Six started, Wells, the limit man, winning by three yards. A yard between second and third. Time—15secs.

ONE MILE BICYCLE HANDICAP. (Open to all comers).—1st paize, Rs. 40 ; 2nd prize, Rs. 25 ; and 3rd prize, Rs. 15.

F W Billeb (25 yards)	1
H Hayes (120 yards)	2
G Hunter (60 yards)	3

A field of seven riders were sent away at the start. For the first two laps Doherty and Taylor, the scratch men, rode hard but slowed down in the third lap, Doherty retiring before the finish. Billeb took the lead in the last lap and won by about seven lengths. A length divided the second and third men at the close of the race. Time—2mins, 35secs.

NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS FOOT RACE. (120 yards handicap.) Open only to N. C. O.'s of the B. V. Rifles, not below the rank of Corporal.—1st prize Rs. 20 ; and 2nd prize, Rs. 15.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

OUTH AMERICANS IN TROUBLE.

SENSATIONAL MURDER TRIAL.

PARIS, MARCH 8.

A case of kleptomania was tried before Judge Dubois of the Tribunal Correctionnel. Of course, the defendants were persons of social rank. The mere word kleptomania implies this, the same offence committed by people of humble station having always been called "theft." One of the three defendants isdaughter-in-law of a famous South American, General Santa Cruz, who was Protector of Bolivia and Peru. About a month ago Madame de Santa Cruz was visiting a general stores with her niece Mlle. Helena Castro, a girl of fifteen, and M. Thomas Arballo, in the employ of a broker on the Rai de Janeiro exchange. One of the private detectives on duty—every magasin de nouveantes in Paris keeps a staff of them—saw the South American lady appropriate a piece of lace worth eight francs, while the girl pocketed a couple of francs worth of ribbon, and the broker annexed a piece of velvet worth eight francs. Madame de Santa Cruz who pleaded not guilty, was sentenced to a fine of 200 francs, her niece was acquitted, and M. Thomas Arballo was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The three defendants had only arrived the day before from South America, intending to visit Europe for their pleasure. Madame de Santa Cruz, who is a lady of 32, was wearing jewellery worth more than two thousand pounds when she was arrested. She has got off very easily. Another South American lady, the daughter of a president of a South American Republic, was convicted fifteen or sixteen years ago for a similar offence. She was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and had to serve her term. Not one case of kleptomania in ten committed in the large Paris houses ever comes before the police at all. The culprits, who are not arrested immediately, but are allowed to walk out of the shop with their booty, are brought up before a board of managers summoned in ten minutes, and are offered the alternative of signing an apology, together with a contribution to the poor-box, or prosecution.

Lieutenant Carpaux, son of the famous sculptor, is coming home from the Soudan on sick leave. He was long in hospital at Domson from the effects of wounds inflicted by a lion. In a letter to his family, which I have seen, he thus describes the accident: "One morning I started off with a tirailleur to see what I could do in the way of lion hunting. We had not gone far when we espied a superb beast with a glorious mane. I fired, and he ran farther into the scrub. I felt sure I had wounded him, and went to look for him. After beating about some time in the jungle, I came to a small clearing, and saw fifty yards off the lion facing me, and lashing his side with his tail. I dropped on one knee, aimed at the head and fired. The brute, roaring awfully, bounded forward towards us, and my tirailleur ran off into the scrub. I fired again, and hit the lion, but without killing him, and in a moment we were face to face. I was then knocked over, and felt my right leg crinkle as if squeezed in a vice. I vainly tried to seize the brute by the throat, but was too firmly held down. The feeling that I was lost came home to me, with terrible force. Suddenly I felt the grip on me relax, and, what seemed to me miraculous, the lion moved off a few feet and stood looking in the direction in which my man had fled. 'If he thinks me, dead,' I thought, 'perhaps I may be saved.' While he stood I was able to get hold of my rifle, and rapidly aimed and fired just as he was turning round to finish me. He fell dead. My leg was in a fearful state, and so were chest and shoulder; but no bone was broken and no main artery cut. This is the 20th day after the accident, and I am still in hospital."

A sensational murder case has come up for the second time before an assize court, the first trial at Uzes, in the South of France, being dramatically interrupted by the production of unforeseen evidence. The second trial opened at Nimes. In August, 1898, an elderly lady of Uzes, Madame de Vaucroze, was found strangled in her bed. The victim's maid-servant charged with thecrime the lady's son, M. Fernand Vaucreze, but withdrew the charge almost as soon as she had made it. On the strength of this evidence, notwithstanding its improbability, M. de Vaucroze, being a man of 20, of good position and character, he Juge d'Instruction of Uzes commited him to goal, and kept him there, not so much as a prisoner awaiting trial, as like a convict. M. de Vaucroze was imprisoned for eighty-six days. This was before the new law came into force, and the prisoner was left without legal counsel. At lenth this magistrate, when he could no longer help seeing there was not a particle of evidence, set M. de Vaucroze free, M. de Vaucroze vowed he would take no rest until he had discovered the assassin of his mother. The only clue he had was the description of a stranger who had been seen in some villages near the town a day or two before the crime. He toured through the South of France on foot covering several hundreds of miles in several months, talking with tramps and making inquiries at wayside inns. He traced the mysterious stranger to a place two or three hundred miles on the way to Paris and then lost him, but he had picked up useful bits of information, and after this he engaged the services of a private detective named Chaudanson, who seems in his way to have been a man of genius. Chaudanson not only tracked the stranger down to a suburb of Paris but he ascertained that he had pawned jewellery belonging to the late Madame de Vaucroze. This man, a navy named Gayte, was sent up for trial last December, and for five days defended himself tooth and nail. But the evidence against him and his own confession in two letters intercepted left him no hope of escape. Before the verdict however M de Vaucroze's counsel unexpectedly produced torn-up fagments of a letter found a few days after the crime near Madame de Vaucroze's house. Why had not M. Abram found it? Gayte admitted to the judge that the letter was written by him and addressed to a man living at Uzes. He would not name this man, but counsel for M. de Vaucroze showed there was prima facie ground for believing he was a labourer named Audibert, who had been employed by the victim.

A new trial was therefore applied for and granted, Audibert had been charged with the murder by M. de Vaucroze's maidservant; but M Abram, the notorious Juge d' Instruction, still busy putting moral torture on the victim's son, pooh-poohed her story. Some weeks after the girl was found dead. The Juge d' Instruction was compelled by pressure of public opinion, to order a post-mortem examination, but it took place too late to be of much use. The Public Prosecutor, in his opening speech at Nimes made amends for the conduct of the Juge d' Instruction towards M. de Vaucroze. He added that he had withdrawn the action against Audibert, against whom no evidence could be given. The question whether there were accomplices remained open.

It is doubtful whether in France or in all Europe such a list of illustrious names ever appeared in an action at law as this afternoon. The action was brought against the French State, and the suitors belong to six Royal Families, those of France, Portugal, Italy, Spain, Wurtemberg, and Belgium, including among them a Queen, a King, and a Dowager Empress. The estate of the Orleans family having been confiscated by the French Revolution a Bill passed in 1814 under the King Louis XVIII. provided that Canal shares confiscated by the State but sold to private persons would not be returned to their original owners unless they reverted to the State. In 1850, the owner of a couple of shares of the Canal from Orleans to the Loing River died without issue or heirs and intestate, and his two Canal shares, among other property, went to the State. Since then the shareholders have been bought out. The heir of the Orleans family brought an action in recovery of the annuities that would have accrued since 1855. They were the Countess of Paris, Duke Philippe of Orleans the Pretender the Queen of Portugal, the Duchess of Aosta, the Duke of Chartres, the Duke of Nemours, Princesse Clotilde, Prince de Joinville, the children of the Duke of Montpensier, who are Spanish infants, the Duke of Wurtemberg the King of the Belgians, the Count of Flanders, and Princess Charlotte, widow of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. The Council of State has given judgment in favour of the Orleans family. If the latter were well advised they could say that having established their right, they would waive it out of consideration for the French taxpayer. Nothing injured more the popularity of the late Comte de Paris than his claim in 1871, when France was still bleeding from the war, for 12 millions sterling confiscated twenty years before by Napoleon the Third. At least confiscated is not exactly the right word, the Emperor arguing with a show of reason that the estates were not Louis Philippe's private property. The Republic, however, paid the claim—that is to say, the Versailles Assembly in virtue of an order received from the Comte de Chambord by its Royalist members did so. He gave the order because he wished to spoil the prospects of the Comte de Paris.

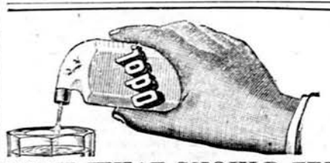
M. Deroulede's challenge to M. Buffett, who is an exile in Brussels, is thought by many to be in itself a charge against that Royalist. M. Deroulede said the other day that on the eve of M. Felix Faure's funerals military plot to seize on the Elysee was ripe, but just then a Royalist came to him and asked what he would do if the Duc d'Orleans appeared amid M. Deroulede's accomplices. The answer was: "Take him by the scruff of the neck and place him under arrest." Next day all the military arrangements were changed, and the plan so well concerted spoiled. M. Deroulede saw in that a proof that the Royalist had betrayed him. Who was the traitor? Some guessed M. Georges Thiebaut, who is a Bonapartist, some M. Jules Guerin, of Fort Chabrol celebrity, who is now in the Central Goal of Clairvaux on a two years' sentence. M. Thiebaut has denied being the traitor, so have M. Guerin and M. Buffet, the latter with irony. M Deroulede has sent two friends to Brussels to ask M. Buffet to apologise or fight. He will probably do the latter. The duel may take place in Switzerland should M. Buffet agree to give M. Deroulede satisfaction. The friends of the latter say that M. Buffet insinuates that he has imagined the traitor who figures in his story of the defeated plot.

An important branch of the British beer export trade is seriously threatened by a Bill now before the Chamber of Deputies. Under this measure which has been drafted by Mr. Plichon, Deputy of the Nord, the centre of the French brewing industry, the duty onBritish and other imported beers would be exactly doubled with the result that the importation of British beers into France would be practicaly killed. During the last thirty years the duty on beers entering France has been more than trebled. At the end of the war the duty was roughly, three francs per 100 kilogs. On four occasions the duty has been raised, and it stands to-day at nine francs. During the same period the French excise duty on beer has been reduced from 3fr. 76 cents. to 1fr. 37 cents. The outcome has been a consistant decrease in the British beer exports and a corresponding increase in French production. In 1882 the English export of beer to France stood at 986,375 francs. The figures for 1899 are 501,091 francs, or little more than half the total for 1882. The principal arguments brought against the Plichon Bill are that it would probably extinguish a form of Customs revenue and would probably react on French agriculture, England being France's best customer for barley. The great brewing houses of England, Germany, and Belgium have Syndicated themselves to fight this new protective measure, and no effort is being spared to defeat the Plichon Bill. The British Chamber of Commerce of Paris, whose influence with the French Government stands deservedly high, has thrown itself vigorously into the struggle, and has presented to the Ministers of Commerce and Agriculture an overwhelmingly strong case.

RAILWAY PROJECTS IN MADRAS.

FROM Sir Arthur Trevor's Memorandum on the Railway Construction Programme, attached to the Financial Statement, some interesting particulars may be gathered concerning the prospects of railway construction in Southern India. With respect to the coming year's grants on Capital Account to Railways "open or under construction," the following allotments have been made:—East Coast, Rs. 3,81,000; South Indian, Rs. 12,00,000; Madura-Pamben, Rs. 35,00000; Tinneuelly-Quilon, British section, Rs. 20,00,000. Travancore section Rs. 49,44,000; Madras Railway, Rs. 15,31,000; Madras Railway Extensions (Calicut-Cannanore) Rs. 28,00,000. With regard to entirely new projects, "to be taken up as funds permit" there are 17 in all, arranged in order of urgency, but subject to alteration if reconsideration shews this to be advisable. First and foremost on the list is the Coonoor-Ootacamund line (12 miles) estimated to cost Rs. 18,62,000. No. 7 on the list is the extension to Mangalore of the Calicut-Cannamore line (78 miles) estimated to cost Rs. 808,62,000. No. 9 on the list is the Raipur-Vizianaram line (310 miles) estimated to cost Rs. 250,40,000. No. 12 on the list is the Tricinopoly-Triukoilur line (97 miles) estimated to cost Rs. 74,43,000. No. 14 figures as the "Madras Famine Branches" (186 miles) estimated to cost Rs. 40,00,000. And No. 15, the last of the local projects on the list is the Nanjangode-Erode line (120 miles) estimated to cost Rs. 82,303,000. Apparently funds will not be available for any new projects in 1901-02, as all the Budget allotment of Rs. 10,32,14,000 "will be required to meet the pressing needs of open lines and for the energetic prosecution of lines under construction, including those enumerated above in the first portion of this paragraph. In the next year, 1902-1903, however, Sir Arthur Trevor says we may hope, if the present financial position is maintained, to commence the first 10 or 12 miles of the line newly projected (which will include the first four Madras projects), and most of the remainder in 1903-1904. This is not, perhaps, as satisfactory as one might have hoped; but it is something to have got six new Madras projects "on the programme," four of which (including the hitherto rejected Vizianagram Raipur line) will probably be undertaken next year. Besides these two groups of projects, too, there are some Madras projects "on branch line terms" which will presumably be constructed at an early date; as negotiations have been completed, namely the Kurnool branch (22 miles) estimated to cost Rs. 9,88,000; the Masulipata branch (50 miles) estimated to cost Rs. 53,50,000; and the Raichur-Wondally branch (43 miles) estimated to cost Rs. 12,53,300.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

BY the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the abovementioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd. 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

A PLEA FOR INTELLIGENT SYMPATHY.

BY SIR JOHN JARDINE, K.C.I.E.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Some years ago, when pursuing this train of inquiry, I was startled to find how little has ever been known, or at least recorded, by Europeans, about the effect upon character and conduct of the ancient and wide-spread doctrine of transmigration of the soul. The opinion delivered to me by a sagacious officer will sound strange to those who have not been trained in that tenet. Among the Buddhists of Burma, whom he knew well, it produces, he says, 'the light heart and the open hand, the generous view of others' faults the tolerance towards all creeds, and the hopeful spirit which spreads a cheerfulness over their whole life." (a) As tolarance is mentioned, I may notice how it is to the credit of the Buddhists and in strong contrast to many Kings and Queens in Europe that from age to age they have refrained from religious persecutions. The traveller Niebuhr, writing at Bombay in 1764, strikes a similar note:—The Indians, he says, are indeed the most tolerant nation of the Universe; for in what country of Europe would people of another faith be allowed openly to preach down the dominant religion of the land? It is true that the East India Company and our present Government set an example and adopted a neutral attitude. But although our Bishops, paid with salaries out of the Indian taxes, have of late been allowed to become the active heads of the missionary movement, the Hindus and Mussalmans have not hitherto shewn any open resentment at what they regard as a departure from the governing principle. Such a fact ought to make the British as tolerant of the alms of the Indians as they are of ours. Whether we agree with their political programme or not, we need not despise and we can by no means ignore the highly-educated class, who endeavour by means of the Congress and in other ways to diffuse those social ideas which in the United Kingdom have wrought so vast a change in Queen Victoria's reign. Let us not forget how unworthy attempts were made by good, wellmeaning Tories to silence Cobden and Bright with the nickname of Radicals. We who profess to love our enemies ought surely to shew good humour about name differences of opinion.

But we know that toleration is a plant of slow growth, a virtue not attained without some study of history and literature; and as a rule, enlightenment on which intelligent sympathy depends is seldom found in India without some real knowledge of the languages, as the Government has long recognized in its dealings with the Indian Civil Service. They are the best door open to ordinary hardworking people to dispel the ignorance with which they start. Being the channel of intercourse every day and with all classes, they enable the foreigner to hear, see and think for himself. Instead of swallowing the wild or malicious common-places of neighbours who cannot translate a simple sentence correctly, he soon begins to feel that in the same circumstances and perplexities, human nature shews itself the same all along the road from China to Peru, for after all hunger and labour, seedtime and harvest, love and death are everywhere the broad features of the days of the children of men, and the good and evil passions grow in every zone. This view of study is confirmed by the fact that the greatest and best among us, statesmen like Sir John Malcolm and Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone for instance, have usually been profound students of the languages which enabled them to understand the nations with whom their active lives were spent. I naturally cite the brilliant Scottish Governors of Bombay, while the name of Sir Momas Munro will rise to the lips of men in Madras.

To enable a new-comer to start fair with the charlatans, perhaps no better manual can be found than the chapter on manners and character in Mr. Elphinstone's History of India. He does not extenuate faults, but he sets nothing down in malice. Like all Equity Judges, he had learned that none of us are better than we should be; yet without becoming cynical, he makes tnose due allowances for human frailty which induce the Hebrew Psalmist to cry out,—"If thou, Lord, were strict to mark inquity, what flesh living could stand before thee?" I am sorry that the limits of this article preclude me from quoting more than a few of his wise cautions and his merciful judgments. Even in England, he says, few know much of the people beyond their own class. But in India we know nothing of the interior of families, except by report, and we have no share in those numerous occurrences of life where the amiable parts of character are most displayed. Then he remarks that missionaries of a different religion, judges, police magistrates, officers of revenue and customs, and even diplomatists, do not see the virtuous portion of a nation, nor any portion, unless when influenced by passion or occupied by some personal interest. Our writers also confound the distinctions of time and place; they combine in one character the Maratha and the Bengalee; and tax the present generation with the crimes of the heroes of the Mahabharata. Elphinstone argues that those who have known the Indians longest have always the best opinion of them. But as this is true of every other people, he thinks it more just to say that all persons who have retired from India think better of the people they have left, after comparing them with the most justly admired nations. Coming to details, he notes the influence arising from a climate, enervating but fertile, the want of manliness caused by tyranny and superstition, prevalence of falsehood and perjury. But even in India, of course, the great majority are true to their word, and merchants and bankers are generally strict observers of their engagements. Deceit was common, even among the villagers, because from the nature of the land revenue, they were often obliged to resist force with fraud. But the villagers everywhere are an inoffensive, amiable people, affectionate to their families, kind to their neighbours, and towards all but the government, honest and sincere. Theft is confined to particular classes and even including Thugs, who were almost a separate nation, the mass of crime in India is less than in England. "Their freedom from gross debauchery is the point in which the Hindus appear to most advantage. . . The absence of drunkenness and of immodesty in their other vices, will leave the superiority in purity of manners on the side least flattering to our self-esteem. . . The cleanliness of the Hindus in their persons is proverbial. They do not change their clothes after each of their frequent ablutions: but in that respect the lower classes are more cleanly than those of other nations." The towns-people, quiet and orderly though they be, were, he thought, excelled by our middle classes. But, he adds, that there is no set of people among the Hindus so depraved as the dregs of our great towns; and the swarms of persons who live by fraud, sharpers, imposters and adventurers of all descriptions, from those who mix with the higher orders to those who prey on the common people, are almost unknown in India.

The impression left by what this great man writes is that he took rather the Publican's view of our own national life than that which so many complacent Pharisees in India are heard expressing. To one who has returned from the East, there are several painful things which soon strike the mind, the immense and horrible effects of strong drink in all directions, the squalor, crime and insanity of its victims, the enormous wealth and triumphant respectability of the great brewers and distillers, the frightful atrocities in dealings with children which a Society to suppress that cruelty brings to light, the closeness to us of fraudulent persons of every degree. Mr. Lecky, the historian, has lifted up his voice against the moral apathy which allows such a man as Mr. Rhodes to remain in our Privy Council. It struck one strongly when people were raging about corruption among the Boers, that as a matter of established fact, our people are more pillaged and ruined by fraudulent Company-mongers in the City of London. Yet, as we all dislike seeing the beams in our own eyes, the same schemers start afresh, with the same ring of Peers to help them, "financial Lords," as our Judges sneeringly describe them, on fresh adventures. Even the Ecclesiastical authorities, strange to say, sold to Mr. Hooley the spiritual right to choose the clergy for a parish, and declared in the written deed of sale that this transaction was for the glory of the Eternal God. These are a few of the things which our countrymen in the seclusion of India hear little about. But following Mr. Elphinstone's judicial method that such things must be brought into any fair comparison, we must view both countries through the same end of our mental telescope.

I will now close what I have to say with a note which he appends to his remark that the natives of India are often accused of wanting gratitude, but it does not appear that those who make the charge have done much to inspire such a sentiment. "An English gentleman in a high station in Bengal was dismissed and afterwards reduced to great temporary difficulties in his own country. A native of rank to whom he had been kind, supplied him, when in those circumstances, with upwards of £ 10,000, of which he would not accept repayment, and for which he could expect no possible return. This generous friend was a Maratha Brahman."

(a) See the whole unique estimate in my edition of "the Burmese Empire a hundred years ago," as described by Father Langermano. Appendix IV. A. Constable and Co.

NEXT week Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish in his Colonial Library a new novel by William Barry the author of "Arden Massiter." "The Two Standards" etc. entitled "The Wizard's Knot." It is a Celtic story, with its scene laid in the South-west of Ireland half a century ago; and is described by the author as a pure tragedy, shot through with the Irish April lights of frolic, folk-lore and old customs.

THE FRONTIER POLICY OF LORD CURZON.

THE NEW BLUE-BOOK.

A BLUE-BOOK was issued to Parliament the day before the mail left, containing papers regarding British relations with the neighbouring tribes on the North-West Frontier of India, and Punjab Frontier Administration. The correspondence covers the period from the close of the Military operations conducted by the late General Sir William Lockhart (October 1897) down to the present time; thus including the arrangements proposed for establishing a Punjab Frontier Province under a Chief Commissioner, who will also be Agent to the Governor-General. The earliar documents give an explanation of the policy adopted by the Indian Government for controlling the Khyber and the Chitral line as well as for the general concentration of defensive forces. The proposal for a Frontier Chief Commissionership was communicated to the Secretary of State in a Despatch from the Indian Government, dated September 13, 1900, enclosing a long Minute signed by Lord Curzon, in which he reviews at great length the methods adopted in the past for controlling the frontier tribes, and gives weighty reasons for recommending a radical reform. The broad outlines of the new scheme are already known; but there has been some misapprehension as to the points in regard to which it differs from Lord Lytton's earlier project. The Viceroy writes:—

"Lord Lytton's scheme in 1877 contemplated an immense new Trans-Indus province, stretching from Hazara to the Indian Ocean, and including the Trans-Indus portions of the Punjab, Baluchistan, and Sind. The Resident in Kashmir, though under the Government of India, was also to correspond with the Chief Commissioner upon Frontier matters relating to Chitral, Badakhshan (*sic*), etc. Such a charge would, had it then been created, before long have proved too much for the shoulders of any single man. The idea has since been rendered obsolete by the remarkable change in the conditions of the problem. No one now proposes the severance of Sind from Bombay. Baluchistan has its own administration, which is important and self-sufficient. Moreover, its developments and aspirations lie rather on the Western border, and in the direction of Afghanistan and Seistan, than on the Punjab side. The incorporation of Baluchistan with a Trans-Indus charge would be of no advantage to the former province, and would associate the latter with a partner whose earlier start in the world would overshadow and stunt the growth of the more youthful administration. Kashmir is separately provided for; and its own Frontier problems, which extend from Ladakh in the North-East to the Shandur Pass on the North-West, are sufficient to engross the attention of the British Resident at Srinagar. It is, therefore, unnecessary to contemplate, even for a moment, any revival of the idea of a great Frontier administration, which should gather up into a single skein the many and complex threads of the whole of the North-West and West Frontier of the Indian Empire. Such an idea might still appeal to the imagination of the enthusiast, but it is not practicable in fact.

"Even eliminating Baluchistan and Sind, I have heard recommended the creation of a great Frontier province which should include the whole of the Trans-Indus districts as far south as Dera Ismail Khan, and, crossing to the left bank of the Indus, should further embrace the districts of Rawalpindi (as the Military base of Peshawar and Kohat) and Jhelum. I could not endorse any such proposal. It would involve a needless dismemberment of the Punjab, would create a new Province by which the older one would be completely overshadowed, and would involve the organisation of a new and extensive Commission."

With regard to the post which, as now known, is to be filled by Colonel Deane, Lord Curzon says:—

"The chief of the administration would be a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, who should be appointed by, and should be directly subordinate to, the Government of India. His position would be closely analogous to that of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, i.e., he would possess some of the powers of a local administration, and his pay should probably be on the same scale, i.e., Rs. 4000 a month. He would reside at Peshawar, where he would take over the office of the present Commissioner. He would probably require the services of two assistants. The judicial and revenue work of so populous, and in some respects highly organised, a province would doubtless render it impossible to combine the supreme charge of both functions, as in Baluchistan, in the hands of a single Revenue and Judicial Commissioner. A Judicial Commissioner and a Revenue Commissioner would both be required. If the former is to take the place of the Chief Court as the supreme appellate tribunal for the new province, he should clearly be a man of high legal attainments and independent position. There are some who may deprecate the substitution of a more simple system for the complex paraphernalia of the Chief Court and the amenities of facile litigation. I am not in agreement with them. I know of no vice which is more fatal in a Frontier district than litigiousness, and I should prefer summarily to arrest, rather than to foster, its growth."

Lord Curzon's proposals were generally approved by the Secretary of State in a Despatch dated December 20, in which Lord George Hamilton states that the details which are awaited, will receive favourable consideration. At the same time, the Despatch points out that there are certain unavoidable drawbacks which will need to be very carefully dealt with. Lord George Hamilton writes:—

"The Governor of a large province not only possesses a special and large experience of British administration, but can summon to his aid and counsels heads of Departments and Commissioners of Divisions whose advice may be of the utmost value to the Governor General's Agent will not, without special arrangements, be able to count upon such assistance. I have not overlooked the fact that your Excellency intends to draw upon the Punjab for skilled officers in the subordinate branches or in the technical departments, but I am not satisfied that this will meet the whole case; for the important question of superior direction remains to be dealt with.

The question of the recruitment of officers for the new Agency will obviously be one of very great importance. The nature of the duties to be performed, and the necessarily limited numbers of the staff, make it essential that a very high standard of individual efficiency should be attained and preserved in administrative as well as in political duties. It seems to be probable that in so small a province it will not be easy to keep the staff at the requisite level of efficiency, unless picked officers are largely imported from other provinces, a measure which can hardly fail to produce discouragement among the regular staff of the province by retarding promotion in the lower grades. I should be glad to be more fully informed as to the measures by which your Excellency proposes to deal with this difficulty, and to be assured that you are satisfied as to their probable effect.

"There is another point to which I wish to draw your Excellency's attention. In remarking that the need of a strong administration, equipped with all the resources of Government, would be felt on the frontier, I did not refer to the political administration. I referred to the advantages that must accrue to the frontier districts of British India from the application to them of the ways and means at the command of a first-class administrative unit. The construction of roads, bridges, rest-houses, and hospitals, and generally the assignment of provincial resources to a particular district may be of the utmost value, and are best secured if the district is an intergral part of a large province. In times of disturbance or threatened danger a large province can draft in additional police, procure transport, change local officers, and do much to prepare for troubles before they arise or assume the form of Military operations. If it is necessary to transfer settled districts from the control of the Punjab Government, and to place them under the same administration as the adjoining tribal country, it is important that the possible result of such a policy should be fully considered and provided for.

"Your Excellency in Council will, no doubt, weigh these points carefully in working out the details of your scheme. If, on close examination of the various changes and adaptations inseparable from the constitution of a new Commission apart from the Punjab Government, it is found that they do in fact involve no additional expense, the result will be undoubtedly satisfactory. But I can hardly anticipate, judging from general experience, that your Excellency's preliminary estimate will not have to be modified in this respect; and although I do not desire to lay down any fixed limit in the matter, I trust that no pains will be spared to prevent the imposition of any unnecessary burden on the revenues. In the meanwhile, her Majesty's Government approve generally of your proposal."

THERE is talk of the War Office going to France for 50,000 saddles, owing to the inability of the British makers to supply the demand, and 3,000 axes for felling trees have been ordered from an American firm, through its British agent, the explanation again being that British manufacturers cannot supply the required article quickly enough.

ARRANGEMENTS are understood to have been made under which the members of the Bengal Board of Revenue will, each in turn, get a short spell with the headquarters of Government at Darjeeling during the hot weather. The quality of work done by the Board is not likely to suffer by this plan, as a change to the hills, even for a few weeks, puts fresh energy into senior officials.

A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.

FICTION FOUNDED ON FACT.

NEXT to Barney Barnato the name that pleased me most was that of Whitaker-Wright. Its alliterative charm appealed to me with the melodious soothing of a sonnet, and my passion was stimulated by my favourite weekly paper, which painted the prospects of the "Whitaker Wright" Group "in rainbow hues. "Mainland Consols" were declared to be "dirt-cheap at £3 10s.," while "Hannan's Golden Treasure," which would turn out "a second Lake View," could be "snapped up" for the ridiculous sum of 30s. a share. Accordingly, I snapped up fifty Mainlands and thirty Golden Treasures.

Meanwhile the boom in South Africans had subsided and the Jameson Raid had followed to still further depress the share market. I felt disturbed and a little unhappy; but Willett—who, I may observe, has a head of violently red hair and an appropriately sanguine temperament—never lost heart.

"It'll all come right in the end," he said. "Now is the time to get in at bed-rock prices. Buy for all you are worth and lock 'em up."

So I bought for all I was worth and locked 'em up. Twenty London and Globes at £2 10s. per share, fifty Menzies Golden Age at £1, and twenty Hit or Miss at £2 10s. were added to my little store of scrip. Finally, at the invitation of my broker, I "laid in" a hundred St. Georges at 5s. a share. I had no idea where the St. George mine was located—I have since discovered that it was in Georgia—nor did I know anything about it; but my broker said his brother-in-law knew they were a "good thing," and that assurance was enough for me. I saw them quoted soon afterwards at 4 1-2d. a share, and have ever since been dunned with requests to take up priority shares debentures, and other attractive interests in the "good thing."

Having, so to speak, laid my golden eggs, I sat down to hatch them. I am still sitting—"sitting tight" as they playfully put it in the financial world.

The first disillusion was the collapse of the Barnato prices—I watched them melt like a cloud in the silent summer heaven, my attitude of mind being a stupefied amazement. The experience was new to me, and I felt that I had a grievance against somebody without understanding whom. When the Barnato Banks had declined to 30s. and Johnnies to £2 10s. I was invited to exchange the former for the latter at the rate of eight Banks for five Johnnies, and I exchanged. Then the "Whitaker Wright Group" began to show symptoms of decline; and when Mainland Consols, which had once been dirt-cheap at £3 10s., had receded to £1. I wrote to headquarters appealing for an explanation of this phenomenon, and received an instant and most comforting assurance on the point. That, however, did not prevent Mainland Consols and Hannan's Golden Treasure continuing their astonishing decline; and when they had reached 5s I received a "graceful concession" in the shape of an invitation to exchange them into a new company, the Standard Exploration, at the rate of two for one. It is a day of small things and cheap exchanges.

Thus the roseate morn passed away. Hit or Miss justified the latter part of its title, Menzies Golden Age was a dream that was never realised, and now London and Globe are "in extremis". Let me set down the present approximate state of my speculative account.

	Purchase price.	Cost.	Present Value.
Barnato Bank 50 exchanged	£4 0	£200	£70 0 0
Johnnies 50	6 10	325	112 10 0
Christmas Reef 50	1 0	50	3 2 6
Mainlands 50	3 10	175	5 0 0
Hannan's 30	1 10	45	3 0 0
London and Globe 20	2 10	50	1 11 0
Menzies 50	1 0	50	— — —
Hit or Miss 2	2 10	50	— — —
St. Georges 100	0 5	25	— — —
£		£970	£195 6 6

In my private drawer at home there is a pile of envelopes with beautifully type-written superscriptions indicating the nature of the contents. I keep the key of this drawer on me whithersoever I go. To this day Dorothy has no knowledge of its contents. But whenever I feel to need a little chastening I turn those envelopes over, gaze at the memorials of a past insanity, and come away a sadder and a wiser man.

Willett has returned to the house next door, to the cultivation of his cabbages, and to the perusal of the "Morning Leader"—for the "Chronicle" has ceased to reflect his pronounced form of Radicalism. We never allude to "Kaffirs."—"Westminster."

"BLUE BEARD."

M. LELIRE furnishes an interesting paper on Blue Beard to the "Revue des Revues." That legendary person was, he says, no mere wife-murderer. We all know that his real style and title was Comte Gilles de Rais, but it is new to us that he was, for his time, and from youth upwards, a man of exquisite culture. He was first married at the age of 16 in 1420, and celebrated his wedding by theatrical mysteries at Angers. The subject was the "Passion of Christ," and the author of the dialogues was the Bishop of Angers. Two canons played the parts of the Blessed Virgin and St. Mary Magdalen. The names of the dramatis personæ were placarded on the breasts of the players. Lawyers clerks were engaged in the minor parts, and then there were dancing girls brought at great expense from Spain. The success of the Angers mysteries was such that Gilles de Rais set up as an impressario, trained a company of players and dancing gypsies, and went round the West of France with them, stopping at all the great towns and castles. His special plays and ballets became the rage. His favourite mystery in after years was "The Siege of Orleans," in which he made his debut as an actor. It was a grand scenic drama, and he himself was the hero, which, it appears, was not claiming too much. The cost was so great of horses, housings, costumes, musicians, fireworks, and machinery that he soon found himself ruined. His next of kin obtained a decree withdrawing from him the management of his estates. He then became the legendary Blue Beard. Probably to hide the snows of advancing years he dyed his hair and beard. At any rate, he plunged into alchemy to recover his lost fortune, "raised the devil" by his incantations, and sacrificed to him the hearts of his successive wives and of the village children near his castle. Blue Beard was at the siege of Orleans with Joan of Arc, and went there with her from Tours. He may have thought that she dealt in the Black Art, and owed to it her success in bringing Charles VII to Rheims. But in his play he allowed her but little of the glory of forcing the English to raise the siege.

In the latest number of "La Bloc," M. Clemenceau asks the Minister for Foreign Affairs whether he is aware that the greater part of the French concession at Shanghai belongs to those very Jesuits whom Government pretends to fight in France, while protecting them with all its might in the East. Does M. Delcasse know that among the different places from which the reverend fathers draw rent are several di-orderly houses and that the Procureur of the Order goes the round of these places once a month to raise the tithe of the Church on human vices? Does he further know that this money goes partly to Rome and partly to France, where it is spent in attacking the Republicans? M. Clemenceau thinks that if M. Delcasse is not aware of those facts, he ought to be, and if he knows them, he ought not to favour a continuance of this state of things.

M. Bartholdi, the sculptor, and author of the Liberty statue at the entrance of New York Bay, has brought a civil action against the Municipality of Marseilles. The case is a somewhat novel one. M. Bartholdi claims that the "Chateau d'Eu," one of the most successful modern buildings in Europe, is his work mainly, if not almost entirely. He asks for an injunction compelling the city of Marseilles to engrave his name on the frontage of the Palace beside the name of M. Esperandieu, the architect, of Longchamps. The latter died many years ago, but his children oppose the claim. In 1853, when the City of Marseilles opened a competition for an architectural scheme to decorate the waterworks that were to supply the great Mediterranean emporium with drinking water, M. Bartholdi, then a struggling young man of twenty, sent in plans, which were submitted to M. Esperandieu, the Government architect. Some time after the latter received a commission to make a plan, and the Chateau d'Eu was the result. M. Bartholdi put in letters from M. Onfroy, the Mayor of Marseilles at the time, to the effect that the present building would never have existed but for M. Bartholdi's plans, which they follow closely.

AMONG the Subscriptions to the "Queen Victoria Memorial Fund" received within the last few days are, Rs. 15,000 from the Nawab of Tonk (preliminary), Rs. 10,000 from the Maharajah of Charkhari, Rs. 5,000 from the Rajah of Cochin, Rs. 3,000 from Rajah Mohammed Bakir Ali Khan, Pindrawal, Rs. 2,000 from Rajah Dhiraj Shahpura, Rs. 1,000 from Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit Esq., Bombay, and Rs. 500 from Lt. Col. Nawab Md. Aslam Khan, Peshawar. At a Meeting held at Rampore Boalia a few days ago the sum of Rs. 1,450, was subscribed for the all India Memorial.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

BROTHER EDWARD FREDERIC Barraud S. J., died at Stonyhurst College the other day. He had for thirty-three years acted as accountant at Stonyhurst. The Barraud family went to England from France at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Brother Barraud himself was admitted into the Roman Catholic Church in 1860.

As a means of thanking Mr. and Mrs. Albert Spicer for their work in Monmouth, there was a meeting at Newport to make certain presentations. Mr. Spicer who was defeated at the last election, after having represented Monmouth borough for eight years, was presented with a valuable gift of silver plate by the Liberals of the constituency in recognition of his services to the party. A similar gift was made to Mrs. Spicer on behalf of eight hundred Liber

PURELY PERSONAL.

This little story has a certain bearing on the easy evolution of the Princess of Wales into Queen Alexandra. A young gentleman connected with one of the Embassies—I may not specify which, for the tale is an "ower true" one—received an invitation to dine at Marlborough House, soon after his taking up his post in England. He had been warned of the Princess's difficulty in hearing, and was carefully "coached" by his Chief in the knowledge that he might have to repeat his answer to the Royal question several times in order to be understood.

"Is this your first visit to England, Mr.——?" he was asked during dinner.

"No, Your Royal Highness."

"How many times have you been here?"

"Three your Your Royal Highness."

He saw he was not understood, and repeated: "Three, Your Royal Highness."

Still the enquiring look showed him that he was unheard.

In a moment of awful inadvertence he raised three fingers to indicate by action what he could not convey by speech!

The Princess made the unhappy man suffer as little as possible at the time, "letting him down" as gently as might be. But his name was struck from the Marlborough House list for many days.

There is a very pretty story in connection with the preservation of the splendid ruins of Launceston Castle, the lease of which the Launceston Town Council are now so anxious to acquire from the Duchy of Cornwall. The present leaseholder is Lord Halsbury, who built for himself a great mansion not far from the town when he was on the road to eminence and member for the ancient borough, but his lease expired at Lady-Day. In the good old times the castle and grounds were fast going to decay, and the ruins were totally neglected. But they furnished stones for the use of enterprising builders in the town, and thereby hangs the tale. The Queen of Portugal, when on a visit to England, happened to put up one night, at the "White Hart," in Launceston, just below the Castle. Having an eye to the picturesque, she was grieved at the neglect of the ancient pile, and still more at the pilferings from it. And she told the landlord that she would speak to the Queen about the matter.

In due course, the Queen of Portugal saw her late Majesty, and related her experiences. The result may be seen at this moment, as an evidence of effective procedure. Queen Victoria sent for the Duke of Northumberland, Hereditary High Constable of Launceston, and asked questions. Since the interview there have been no further grounds of complaint as to the state of the towers and gardens of Launceston Castle.

Anglomania has penetrated even the Italian Court so that the Royal baby, when it arrives, will be dressed and taken care of in the English fashion. To Anglo-Saxon travellers in the Peninsula one of the most interesting sights is the small baby seen in the streets, with legs wrapped round and round with linen bands, half a palm in width, and the gorgeous wet-nurses, dressed all in one colour with heads decorated with huge ruches of ribon to match the gown, who are considered a necessary consequence of every baby. Queen Helena (says the Roman correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette"), has determined to do away with both. Her child will have both arms and legs free, and il be laid in soft flannels and fine linen, while its wet-nurse will be its own mamma. In this determination she is supported by both the King and Queen Margherita, although the ladies of her household are raising scandalised hands, and her own mother has written serious letters of remonstrance. I am sorry," the Queen said, but baby legs were made to kick, and my baby shall have perfect freedom. Any one not living in Italy, and especially in Rome, can hardly realise how far the Queen is supposed to be deviating, by good middle-class matrons, from the path of virtue. No good will come of it they say, and forthwith predict that it will, as a kind of punishment, be a girl, and—have crooked legs?

I am surprised (writes Traveller) to see that some English papers speak of Queen Marie Henriett of Belgium as a confirmed invalid. She appeared at the Opera House in Brussels only a few weeks ago. And when I last saw her in Spa, she often passed my windows riding a powerful and fiery chestnut. Her life is an extremely active one; she is given up to charitable works lives very simply, and is extremely fond of music. Indeed, there is great vitality in the Belgian royal family. I know personally the famous nerve and brain doctor, the golden-voiced De Smet, who, by strict diet, cold water treatment, and physical culture, has kept so many famous men and women from nervous collapse. Doctor de Smet is in regular attendance on the unhappy Empress Charlotte (King Leopold's sister, and the widow of the murdered Maxmilian), near the Palace of Laeken, and it is an open secret that his energy keeps her in comparative health. He is a firm believer in a cold water treatment, in perpetual movement, in brown bread and fruit as articles of diet, and he has only one weakness—in ordering Koekelberg beer to all his patients, rich and poor? When the Empress Charlotte is deeply depressed, I am told he is sent for at once, and his first act on arrival is to take the unhappy Sovereign for a walk in the grounds.

As heir apparent (continues "Traveller") King Leopold went to India on the boat which conveyed my father, then Cotton Commissioner, to Calcutta. My father, a man of great mental and bodily activity told me later that "the Prince had in him the making of the best business man he ever met. King Leopold has fully kept the promise of his youth in this respect, and the secret of his vitality lies in the fact that he diets himself strictly and is perpetually on the move.

The news that the Sultan of Morocco has given an order to a Glasgow pipe-maker for a set of bagpipes for his own special use is not so remarkable a fact as it seems at first, since visitors to Morocco hear astonishing tales of the bravery of Kaid Maclean, a Scotsman who—in appearance, at least—has become a Moor of the Moors. Dark and swarthy in complexion, whiskered and turbaned, wearing the wide trousers of the native, the Kaid would never be taken for a Highlander. Yet he belongs to the Macleans of Drimin, a doughty race whose deeds he seems to have emulated, for the natives talk with bated breath of this bold and fearless chief of the Sultan's army. He claims to be the only Christian who has crossed the Glania Pass openly and visited the sacred tomb of Mullai Alli Shereef, in the Tafilet district.

The Kaid spent ten years in the British Army before he resigned his commission in 1870 to take up his post as Instructor in Drill of the Sultan's Army. He has rendered very important services to this country, and was the recipient of a gold watch and inkstand silver some years ago in recognition of them. When last in Scotland he took a fancy to pipe music and brought back his own piper, who so captivated the Moors that the Sultan ordered the formation of a band, and these Moors are now creditable performers and have their instruments decorated with ribbons of Maccan tartan.

By the death at the ripe age of four score and three of Sir George S. Measom, the charitable world of London has sustained a heavy loss. His considerable fortune was entirely of his own making in early life, and was chiefly earned by the publication of illustrated official guides to English railways in the days when a certain spirit of adventure yet attached itself to the then novel mode of travelling. In the course of this work Sir George amassed a store of quaint experiences that could be surpassed by few men of his time. If in the course of general conversation, some out-of-the-way little village, or sleepy little market town were mention d Sir George would often join in with an interesting scrap of antiquarian information, or some amusing adventure at an inn. It would probably then turn out, for he had a wonderful memory, that he was retailing experiences gained in the forties or the fifties.

Sir George was fond of telling a tale of his experiences when guide-book-making near Salisbury. He stopped at an inn where the landlord was uncivil, the cooking poor, and the chimneys smoky. At breakfast the next morning all was changed, an excellent meal was provided, the host himself waited, and apologised for the previous night's treatment through stress of business. He soon let out that he had discovered that the was Mr. Measom, the guide-book maker and was hoping for a good report of his inn. At last he plainly hinted to his guest that he would gladly excuse the bill for a favourable notice. But Mr. Measom insisted on paying his score in full. The landlord then pressed a sovereign on his guest, whereupon Mr. Measom drew himself up and said that would never do. The Landlord thought he saw through this, and eventually offered five sovereigns, making no special stipulation. Mr. Measom saw his chance, pocketed the money, sat down, and to his host's infinite disgust, at once filled up a formal receipt for £5 as a donation to an orphanage of which he had just become honorary treasurer! The guide duly appeared, but the inn was not named.

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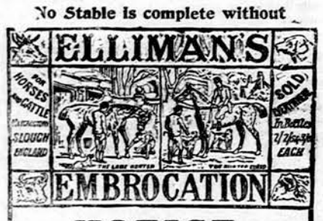

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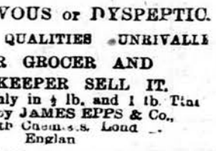

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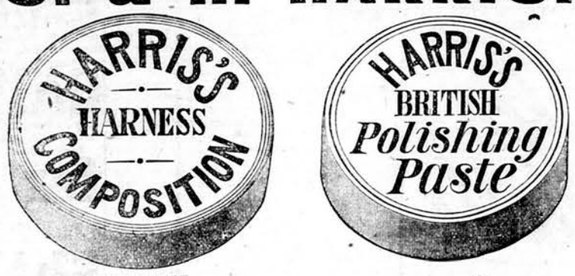

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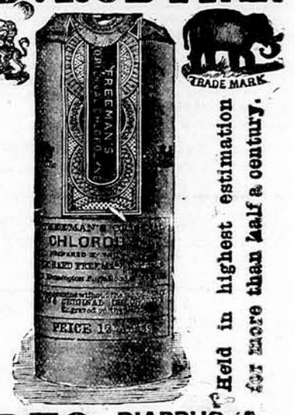

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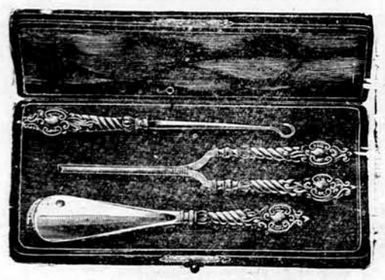

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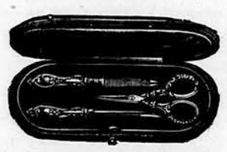

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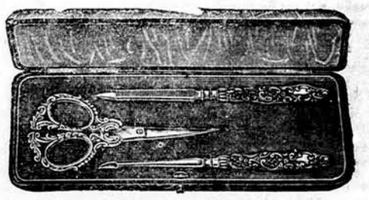

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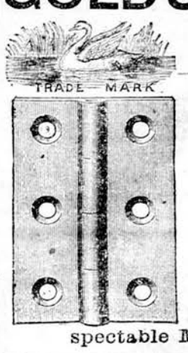

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